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<p>(54) Title: RECEPTOR</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A method of screening a chemical for subsequent use as a pharmaceutical agent. The method comprises contacting the chemical with a receptor, and determining whether the chemical interacts with the receptor to form a chemical-receptor complex; wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like repeats and/or cadherin-like repeats.</p>		

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RECEPTOR

The present invention relates to a receptor. In particular the present invention relates to the use of a receptor to screen agents to assess their suitability for subsequent use as pharmaceutical agents, such as therapeutic agents and diagnostic agents.

Receptors are structures that bind chemical stimuli specifically and directly or indirectly transduce a message into the intracellular environment (Watson *et al* 1992 Recombinant DNA Second Edition, Chapter 17, published by Scientific American Books). Some receptors, otherwise known as G-protein coupled receptors (GCRs), are coupled to second messenger systems *via* GTP-binding proteins, otherwise known as G-proteins. The G-proteins connect hormone receptors to adenylate cyclase or other signalling enzymes.

In more detail, the GCRs represent the largest receptor protein class in vertebrates. Typically they are seven-pass transmembrane receptors (see Figure 1). In particular, the GCRs have been shown to be involved in the regulation of a large variety of physiological processes, with many of the genes encoding them mutated in genetic disorders and mutants.

GCRs, can be divided into six families on the basis of their amino acid sequence homologies (similarities) which span across the transmembrane containing region. In this regard, the B family, which is the second largest family, contains the receptors for pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP), secretin, growth hormone releasing hormone, diuretic hormone, glucagon, glucagon-like peptide, calcitonin and gastric inhibitory polypeptide.

GCRs can even be placed into functional categories. In this regard, several different types of G-protein coupling have been identified.

For example, the GCR will either interact with an ion channel which is itself a seven-pass transmembrane protein or it can interact with adenylate cyclase, phospholipase C or phospholipase A2, all of which signal to secondary messengers.

- 5 The G-protein can either be stimulatory (Gs) or inhibitory (Gi) and can therefore stimulate or inhibit the action of the ion channel or second messenger pathway they are effecting.

10 All the B family GCRs have been shown to couple to adenylate cyclase *via* a stimulatory G-protein.

In this regard, the present invention provides a new receptor obtainable from animals. The present invention also provides a new use of that receptor.

- 15 Thus, according to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of screening a chemical for subsequent use as a pharmaceutical agent, the method comprising contacting the chemical with a receptor; and determining whether the chemical interacts with the receptor to form a chemical-receptor complex; wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like repeats.

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According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of screening a chemical for subsequent use as a pharmaceutical agent, the method comprising contacting the chemical with a receptor; and determining whether the chemical interacts with the receptor to form a chemical-receptor complex; wherein the
25 receptor comprises cadherin-like repeats.

According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of screening a chemical for subsequent use as a pharmaceutical agent, the method comprising contacting the chemical with a receptor; and determining whether the
30 chemical interacts with the receptor to form a chemical-receptor complex; wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like repeats and cadherin-like repeats.

Preferably, the method includes contacting the chemical-receptor complex with a G-protein and determining whether the chemical-receptor complex stimulates the G-protein.

5 Preferably the receptor resembles or is a GCR.

In the following commentary, the term "receptor according to the present invention" includes the receptor as defined in the above-mentioned aspects of the present invention.

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According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of affecting neural development comprising stimulating a receptor with a chemical; wherein the receptor is the receptor according to the present invention. This method can be an *in vitro* or an *in vivo* method.

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According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of the receptor according to the present invention to screen chemicals for subsequent use as a pharmaceutical.

20 According to a sixth aspect of the present invention there is provided a chemical that has been screened by the method of the present invention.

According to a seventh aspect of the present invention there is provided a receptor capable of interacting with a G-protein and wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like
25 repeats.

According to a eighth aspect of the present invention there is provided a protein comprising the amino acid sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 1, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.

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According to a ninth aspect of the present invention there is provided a protein comprising the amino acid sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 3, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.

- 5 According to a tenth aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleotide sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 2, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof, and/or wherein the nucleotide sequence is obtainable from one or more of NCIMB No. 40766, NCIMB No. 40767 and NCIMB No. 40768.

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According to an eleventh aspect of the present invention there is provided a nucleotide sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 4, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof, and/or wherein the nucleotide sequence is obtainable from one or more of NCIMB No. 40766, NCIMB No. 40767 and NCIMB No. 40768.

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According to an twelfth aspect of the present invention there is provided a vector capable of expressing the receptor according to the present invention or the protein according to the present invention, or comprising the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention.

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According to a thirteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided a construct comprising or capable of expressing any one of the vector according to the present invention, the receptor according to the present invention, the protein according to the present invention, or the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention.

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According to a fourteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided a cell, tissue or organ comprising or capable of expressing any one of the construct according to the present invention, the vector according to the present invention, the receptor according to the present invention, the protein according to the present invention, or the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention.

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According to a fifteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided an organism comprising or capable of expressing any one of the cell, tissue or organ according to the present invention, the construct according to the present invention, the vector according to the present invention, the receptor according to the present invention, the protein according to the present invention, or the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention.

According to a sixteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided a receptor capable of interacting with a G-protein and wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like repeats, wherein the receptor is obtainable from neural tissue and/or ectodermal cells.

According to a seventeenth aspect of the present invention there is provided a receptor capable of interacting with a G-protein and wherein the receptor comprises cadherin-like repeats, wherein the receptor is obtainable from neural tissue and/or ectodermal cells.

According to an eighteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided a receptor capable of interacting with a G-protein and wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like repeats and cadherin-like repeats, wherein the receptor is obtainable from neural tissue and/or ectodermal cells.

According to a nineteenth aspect of the present invention there is provided an assay kit comprising a surface having attached thereto or contained within or on any one of the organism according to the present invention, the cell, tissue or organ according to the present invention, the construct according to the present invention, the vector according to the present invention, the receptor according to the present invention, the protein according to the present invention, or the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention.

Typically the assay kit will comprise a series of titre wells capable of holding a suitable sample of the present invention (e.g. the receptor or the gene coding for same

in cells or in a cell free environment). Preferably, the assay kit comprises a series of titre wells, wherein at least one of which well holds a suitable sample of the present invention (e.g. the receptor or the gene coding for same in cells or in a cell free environment). Optionally, the assay kit may comprise one or more G-proteins.

5

As mentioned above, if the assay kit of the present invention comprises the receptor of the present invention then that assay kit would be useful for screening chemicals that are capable of interacting with the receptor to form a chemical-receptor complex. With that assay kit, the interaction of the chemical-receptor complex with the G-protein can be observed either directly or indirectly. An example of indirect observation is observing a change (e.g. an increase) in cAMP levels.

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Alternatively, if the assay kit of the present invention comprises the nucleotide sequence of the present invention then that assay kit would be useful for screening chemicals for affecting expression of that sequence.

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Other aspects of the present invention include the use of the receptor of the present invention to screen for agents that are capable of any one or more of

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stimulating the receptor to cause neural cells to divide;

stimulating the receptor to cause neural cells to differentiate;

stimulating the receptor to affect cellular physiology; and

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stimulating the receptor for use in the repair of trauma and/or in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

Other aspects of the present invention include the use of the receptor of the present invention for one or more of:

- stimulating adenylate cyclase;
- 5 increasing cAMP levels; and
- promoting neural growth.

These uses can be *in vitro* or *in vivo* uses.

- 10 Other aspects of the present invention include NCIMB No. 40766, NCIMB No. 40767, and NCIMB No. 40768.

Further aspects of the present invention include:

- 15 a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of or comprising the receptor of the present invention, optionally admixed with or contained within a suitable carrier, diluent or excipient.
- a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of or comprising the nucleotide
- 20 sequence of the present invention, optionally admixed with or contained within a suitable carrier, diluent or excipient.
- a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of or comprising a chemical when
- screened by the method of the present invention, optionally admixed with or
- 25 contained within a suitable carrier, diluent or excipient.
- the use of the receptor according to present invention in the manufacture of a
- medicament to treat neural disorder.
- 30 the use of the nucleotide sequence according to present invention in the
- manufacture of a medicament to treat neural disorder.

the use of a chemical when screened by the method of the present invention in the manufacture of a medicament to treat neural disorder.

5 A further aspect of the present invention includes a method of treating a subject in need of, or likely to be in need of, treatment for neural disorder wherein the method comprises administering to the subject a receptor according to the present invention, or a protein expressed by the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention, or a chemical when screened by the method of the present invention.

10 An additional aspect of the present invention includes a hybrid receptor, and genes coding for the same and vectors etc. comprising same, wherein the hybrid receptor comprises at least a part of the receptor of the present invention and at least a part of another receptor, such as another receptor or even part or all of a G-protein. The hybrid receptor is advantageous as it allows one to affect and/or to tailor the
15 stimulation of the receptor to one or more stimuli.

Preferably the receptor is obtainable from neural tissue.

Preferably the receptor is obtainable from ectodermal cells.

20

Preferably the receptor is prepared by use of recombinant DNA techniques.

Preferably the receptor is obtainable from deposit NCIMB No. 40766 and/or deposit NCIMB No. 40767.

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Alternatively, the receptor is obtainable from deposit NCIMB No. 40768.

Preferably the receptor comprises the amino acid sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 1, or is a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.

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Preferably the receptor comprises the amino acid sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 3, or is a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.

Preferably the receptor is expressed by the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 2, or is a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.

Preferably the receptor is expressed by the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 4, or is a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.

10 Preferably the chemical is screened to determine if it is useful for one or more of:

- i. causing neural cells to divide;
- ii. causing neural cells to differentiate;
- iii. affecting cellular physiology;
- 15 iv. repairing trauma;
- v. treating neurodegenerative diseases;
- vi. stimulating adenylate cyclase production;
- vii. increasing cAMP levels;
- viii. promoting neural growth.

20

Preferred embodiments of the present invention therefore include:

- i. a receptor capable of interacting with a G-protein and comprising EGF-like repeats and/or cadherin-like repeats, wherein the receptor is obtainable from
25 neural tissue and/or ectodermal cells;
- ii. a receptor comprising the sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 1, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof capable of being stimulated by a chemical;

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- iii. a receptor comprising the sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 3, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof capable of being stimulated by a chemical;
- 5 iv. a receptor encoded by the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 2, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof and wherein the expressed protein is capable of being stimulated by a chemical;
- v. a receptor encoded by the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No.
10 4, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof and wherein the expressed protein is capable of being stimulated by a chemical;
- vi. a receptor obtainable from deposit NCIMB No. 40766;
- 15 vii. a receptor obtainable from deposit NCIMB No. 40767; and
- viii. a receptor obtainable from deposit NCIMB No. 40768.

20 With this aspect of the present invention, the receptor may comprise a plurality of any combination of the features i. to viii. as listed above.

In a highly preferred embodiment the receptor of the present invention is not expressed by the natural genomic DNA sequence when in its natural environment. Thus, highly preferred embodiments include the receptor when prepared by use of recombinant
25 DNA techniques, including the expression of cDNA or a synthetic nucleotide sequence.

Preferably the receptor is expressed by a cDNA sequence that is obtainable from any one or more of deposits NCIMB 40766, NCIMB 40767 and NCIMB 40768.

In addition, or alternatively, preferably the receptor is expressed by a cDNA sequence that comprises sequence shown as SEQ. I.D. No. 2, or a sequence that is complementary thereto, or a sequence having substantial homology therewith, or a sequence containing any suitable codon substitutions but wherein the resultant protein
5 is capable of acting as receptor as herein defined.

In addition, or alternatively, more preferably the receptor is expressed by a cDNA sequence that comprises sequence shown as SEQ. I.D. No. 4, or a sequence that is complementary thereto, or a sequence having substantial homology therewith, or a
10 sequence containing any suitable codon substitutions but wherein the resultant protein is capable of acting as receptor as herein defined.

In a highly preferred embodiment the nucleotide sequence coding for the receptor of the present invention is not in its natural environment and under the control of the
15 promoter with which it is naturally associated which is also in its natural environment.

Thus, highly preferred embodiments include the use of recombinant DNA techniques using for example cDNA or a synthetic nucleotide sequence.

20 In a highly preferred embodiment the nucleotide sequence coding for the receptor of the present invention is not in its natural environment and under the control of the promoter with which it is naturally associated which is also in its natural environment, wherein the receptor comprises the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ.I.D. No. 1, more preferably SEQ.I.D. No. 3, or variant, fragment or homologue thereof, wherein
25 the nucleotide sequence is a cDNA sequence that is obtainable from any one or more of deposits NCIMB 40766, NCIMB 40767 and NCIMB 40768, and wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises the sequence shown as SEQ. I.D. No. 2, more preferably SEQ. I.D. No. 4, or a sequence that is complementary thereto, or a sequence having substantial homology therewith, or a sequence containing any suitable
30 codon substitutions but wherein the nucleotide sequence codes for a protein that is capable of behaving as a receptor as herein defined.

Other embodiments of the present invention include: a transformed host organism (such as a microorganism, such as *E. coli*.) capable of producing the receptor according to the present invention as a consequence of the introduction of a nucleotide sequence as herein described; a method for preparing the receptor according to the present invention comprising expressing a nucleotide sequence according to the present invention contained in the host organism and isolating the expressed receptor; and a vector (such as a transformed *pBLUESCRIPT* plasmid, *pGEX* plasmid or *pCDNA3* plasmid) incorporating the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention. By way of example, the receptor can be expressed in *E. coli*, baculovirus, yeast or mammalian cell expression systems.

All of the above-mentioned aspects of the present invention optionally include the combination of the receptor of the present invention with a G-protein.

The term "chemical" includes any chemical compound, including nucleotide sequences both in sense and antisense orientation, proteins, enzymes etc. The term also includes a ligand, wherein a ligand is a natural substance that naturally binds to the receptor.

The term "pharmaceutical agent" includes chemicals for use as diagnostic and/or therapeutic purposes. The term also includes pharmaceutical agents for human and/or veterinary applications.

The terms "screen" and "screening" include the use of the receptor according to the present invention to screen agents to assess their suitability for subsequent use as pharmaceutical agents, such as therapeutic agents and diagnostic agents.

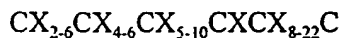
The term "receptor" is used in its normal sense as typically meaning a protein that spans the membrane of a cell and that can bind, on its extra-cellular side, a chemical (otherwise known as a ligand). Binding of the chemical causes changes to the receptor that result in a chemical (enzymatic) reaction being initiated on the intra-cellular part of the receptor. These changes are the first part of a signalling chain of actions that

result in some change to the cells physiology. In the case of GCRs, binding of the chemical causes the receptor to effect a G-protein with which it is associated on the inner membrane surface. This disturbance results in changes to the enzymatic state of the G-protein, which then interacts with the signalling system.

5

The term "G-protein" is used in its normal sense as typically meaning a protein which is associated with a receptor and which is capable of being effected by the receptor. Changes in the receptor (binding of chemicals/ligands) effect the enzymatic state of the G-protein and these changes can effect the interactions of the G-protein with other
10 proteins which are components of a cascade of signalling events. The outcome of the signalling is dependent on the nature of the cell containing receptor and G-protein. In a preferred embodiment, the receptor interacts with a G-protein.

The term "EGF-like repeats" is used in its normal sense as typically meaning a protein
15 sequence similar to the following "consensus" sequence.



wherein C is cysteine and X is any amino acid.

20 Preferably, the receptor of the present invention comprises at least one EGF-like repeat and/or at least one cadherin-like repeat. Typically, the receptor of the present invention has between 1 and/or 36 EGF-like repeats and between 1 to 36 cadherin-like repeats. Preferably, the receptor of the present invention has between 1 and 20 EGF-like repeats and/or between 1 and 20 cadherin-like repeats. Preferably, the receptor
25 of the present invention has between 3 and 10 EGF-like repeats and/or between 3 and 10 cadherin-like repeats. More preferably, the receptor of the present invention has between 4 and 7 EGF-like repeats and/or between 6 and 10 cadherin-like repeats. More preferably, the receptor of the present invention has at least about 6 EGF-like repeats and/or at least about 10 cadherin-like repeats.

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Preferably, the receptor of the present invention comprises at least one EGF-like repeat and at least one cadherin-like repeat.

Preferably, the receptor of the present invention has between 1 and 36 EGF-like repeats and between 1 to 36 cadherin-like repeats. Preferably, the receptor of the present invention has between 1 and 20 EGF-like repeats and between 1 and 20 cadherin-like repeats. Preferably, the receptor of the present invention has between 3 and 10 EGF-like repeats and between 3 and 10 cadherin-like repeats. More preferably, the receptor of the present invention has between 4 and 7 EGF-like repeats and between 6 and 10 cadherin-like repeats. More preferably, the receptor of the present invention has at least about 6 EGF-like repeats and at least about 10 cadherin-like repeats.

The term "chemical-receptor complex" includes binding of the chemical to the receptor, such as by hydrogen bonding and/or covalent bonding. The chemical-receptor complex may then interact with a G-protein. Determination of the formation of the chemical-receptor complex can be achieved by conventional techniques. However, it is preferred to determine formation of the chemical-receptor complex by observing the effect of the complex on a G-protein, such as by observing an increase in cAMP levels.

The term "obtainable from" includes directly or indirectly obtaining the receptor. Examples of indirectly obtaining the receptor include expressing the receptor cDNA by means of a suitable expression system.

The terms "variant", "homologue" or "fragment" include any substitution of, variation of, modification of, replacement of, deletion of or addition of one or more amino acid(s)/nucleic acid from or to the sequence providing the resultant protein is capable of behaving as a receptor as herein defined.

The expression "substantial homology", which can be otherwise expressed as "substantial similarity", includes homology with respect to structure and/or nucleotide components, providing the resultant protein is a receptor as herein defined.

- 5 With respect to sequence homology (i.e. similarity), preferably there is at least 50 % homology, preferably at least 60% homology, more preferably at least 75% homology, more preferably at least 80% homology, more preferably at least 85% homology, more preferably at least 90% homology, such as at least 95% homology.

- 10 The term "complementary" means that the present invention also covers recombinant nucleotide sequences that can hybridise to the recombinant nucleotide sequences.

- The term "construct" - which is synonymous with terms such as "conjugate", "cassette" and "hybrid" - includes all or part of the nucleotide sequence according to the present
15 invention directly or indirectly attached to another nucleotide sequence, such as a promoter.

- The construct may even contain or express a marker which allows for the selection of the genetic construct in the host into which it has been transferred.
20

The construct of the present invention preferably comprises a promoter.

- The term "promoter" is used in the normal sense of the art, e.g. an RNA polymerase binding site in the Jacob-Monod theory of gene expression.
25

- The term "vector" includes an expression vector and a transformation vector. The term "expression vector" means a construct capable of *in vivo* or *in vitro* expression. The term "transformation vector" means a construct capable of being transferred from one species to another - such as from an *E.Coli* plasmid to another host.
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The terms "cell", "tissue" and "organ" include cell, tissue and organ *per se* and when within an organism.

The term "organism" in relation to the present invention includes any organism that
5 could comprise the recombinant nucleotide sequence coding for the receptor according to the present invention and/or products obtained therefrom, and/or wherein the recombinant nucleotide sequence according to the present invention can be expressed when present in the organism.

10 Preferably the organism is a transgenic organism. The term "transgenic organism" in relation to the present invention includes any organism that comprises the recombinant nucleotide sequence coding for the receptor according to the present invention and/or products obtained therefrom, and/or wherein the recombinant nucleotide sequence according to the present invention can be expressed within the organism. Preferably
15 the recombinant nucleotide sequence is incorporated in the genome of the organism.

The term "protein" includes un-modified and modified proteins such as post-translationally modified proteins and glycosylated proteins.

20 The receptor of the present invention is sometimes referred to as the ME2 protein.

The following samples were deposited in accordance with the Budapest Treaty at the recognised depositary The National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited (NCIMB) at 23 St Machar Drive, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB2 1RY, United
25 Kingdom, on 18 August 1995:

E. coli Xl-1 blue containing mouse cDNA plasmid ME2(22) which was allocated deposit number NCIMB 40766;

E. coli Xl-1 blue containing mouse cDNA plasmid ME2(78) which was allocated deposit number NCIMB 40767;

30 *E. coli* DH1 containing human cosmid ME2HC20 which was allocated deposit number NCIMB 40768.

These deposits are discussed later in the Experimental Section (see Deposits).

Thus, highly preferred embodiments of the present invention include any one of the
aforementioned aspects of the present invention but wherein the receptor or the
5 nucleotide sequence coding for same is obtainable from any one or more of deposits
NCIMB 40766, NCIMB 40767 and NCIMB 40768.

The present invention will now be described only by way of examples, in which
reference shall be made to the following Figures, in which:

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Figure 1 is a pictorial representation of a typical GCR;

Figure 2 is a DNA map of the receptor of the present invention;

15

Figure 3 is a pictorial representation of the receptor of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a schematic representation of expression patterns;

Figure 5 is a restriction map;

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Figure 6 presents SEQ ID No. 1;

Figure 7 presents SEQ ID No. 2;

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Figure 8 presents SEQ ID No. 3;

Figure 9 presents SEQ ID No. 4; and

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Figure 10 presents an analysis of an amino acid sequence (sequence range 1
to 2707).

In some of the following commentary, sections (parts) of the gene coding for the receptor of the present invention are sometimes referred to as ME2(x) wherein "x" represents a particular numbered fraction.

5 ME2 Genetic Mapping

Our initial studies revealed that the receptor of the present invention is coded by a single copy gene. This single copy gene is conserved in organisms as diverged as human, mice and fruit flies. In particular, the single copy gene maps to human
10 chromosome region 22^{qter} and mouse chromosome 15. In both of these genomes the receptor gene is contained in a region associated with gastrulation and neural mutants and disorders.

Expression Behaviour

15

To determine the *in vivo* expression of the receptor of the present invention, both reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and wholemount *in situ* hybridisation were carried out on wild-type mouse embryos.

20 RT-PCR analysis showed that the receptor of the present invention is first expressed in the early postimplantation embryo between 4 and 6 days post coitum (dpc), then continues until adulthood.

The embryonic expression of the receptor of the present invention precedes the start
25 of gastrulation, the event which results in the generation of the three germ layers of the developing embryo. Prior to this, the embryo does not contain neural tissue. Embryonic expression of the gene coding for the receptor of the present invention correlates with cells of ectodermal origin, which go on to form the nervous system.

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For ease of reference, Figure 4 is a schematic representation of the expression patterns of the receptor of the present invention in the developing central nervous system, in particular in the developing spinal cord (Figure 4(A)) and the developing hindbrain (Figure 4(B)). In this regard, interesting features of this dynamic expression pattern include the delineation of segments in the developing hindbrain and neural tube. In the hindbrain novel sub-rhombomeric expression was observed. In the neural tube, initially the transcripts are ubiquitous and then resolve into 5,4 and finally 2 dorsoventrally restricted domains, one in the roof plate and one in the floor plate. Gene expression is highly localised and persists throughout development. with adult transcripts localised to the brain and eye.

Expression Discussion

Observing the pattern of expression of the receptor of the present invention indicates that it may be involved in the control of neural development. In this regard, the receptor is expressed almost exclusively in neural tissue (which is discussed in more detail later). In particular, expression precedes the first obvious neural structures in the developing embryo and the pattern of subsequent expression is complex. In later embryos, expression around the ventricle of the brain is significant since this is believed to be the region that contains the neural stem cells.

Further observations revealed detection of the receptor of the present invention peri-ventricularly in adult brains. This particular pattern of synthesis is therefore under complex spatial and temporal controls and is the period in which the nervous system is proliferating most rapidly.

Hence, the expression evidence strongly suggests that the receptor of the present invention might play an important part in the "control machinery" of neural development (see later discussion).

Isolation Of The Receptor Of The Present Invention

In some of the following commentary, sections (parts) of the gene coding for the receptor of the present invention are sometimes referred to as ME2(x) wherein "x" represents a particular numbered fraction. The isolation of the complete the receptor of the present invention coding sequence is shown in Figure 5.

In more detail, in step 1 (Figure 5) a mouse 8.5 dpc whole embryo cDNA was screened using a human cDNA clone (16FB2). 16FB2 was originally isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library by hybridisation with human cosmid ZnFP16 as described in Hoovers *et al.*, (Genomics 10 254-263).

ME2(2) was then isolated from the initial screening of the mouse cDNA library (Figure 5). Extensive sequence analysis of both ME2(2) and 16FB2 has shown that they have sequence homology in a G-rich region in the 3' untranslated region.

Furthermore, complete nucleotide sequencing of ME2(2) showed that it had no homology to any sequences in the publicly accessible DNA databases.

ME2(2) was then used immediately in whole mount *in situ* expression analyses and produced the striking expression pattern of the receptor of the present invention. The remainder of the gene sequence coding for the receptor of the present invention was then isolated as follows.

In step 2 (Figure 5) ME2(2) was used to re-screen the mouse 8.5dpc cDNA library leading to the isolation of 6 different clones, the largest of which being ME2(22). Sequence analysis and database searches with the 3.2kb ME2(22) sequence identified a large open reading frame whose predicted amino acid sequence had homology to the family B group of G-protein coupled receptors. In this regard, ME2(22) covers the region from the polyA tail to trans-membrane region IV.

In step 3 (Figure 5) the 5' EcoRI to *Pst*I fragment of ME2(19) was used to rescreen which led to the isolation of 3 further cDNA clones.

5 In step 4 (Figure 5) a primer PLKH20 corresponding to sequence 3527 to 3541 in the sequence shown as SEQ.I.D. No. 2 and derived from ME2(42) was used to isolate the H1 fragment using the RACE method (Frohman, M.A. (1993) *Methods in Enzymol.* 218 340-56). The DNA sequence of H1 was used to identify the DNA from 3295 to 3312 (again see SEQ. I.D. No. 2) which was used to make a new primer, PLKH26, for RACE analysis which gave rise R12 in step 5 (Figure 5).

10

In step 6 (Figure 5), R12 was used to screen the cDNA library which gave rise to, amongst other clones, the cDNA clone ME2(78) which extends almost to the 5' end.

15 The minimal set of cDNA clones that defines all of the receptor of the present invention is ME2(78) and ME2(22) (see Figure 2 and Figure 5).

DNA Analysis

20 The DNA sequence of the receptor of the present invention was established entirely using published methods.

In particular, the sequencing methodology used was the Sanger technique (Sanger *et al.*, 1977 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 12 5463-7). The sequencing kits used were supplied by Pharmacia Biotech and the manufacturer's protocols were followed
25 throughout.

DNA was sequenced either by analysis of cloned molecules using sequencing primers specific for vector sequences and sequencing into the cDNA, or by synthesising specific primers, obtained from conventional commercial synthesis companies, and
30 using these to establish DNA sequence directly from internal parts of the cloned cDNA molecule.

The sequence data obtained is shown in the attached Figures as SEQ. I.D. No. 2 (see Figure 7) and SEQ. I.D. No. 4 (see Figure 9). A map of the DNA sequence is represented in Figure 2.

5 Re-isolation Of The Receptor Of The Present Invention

The receptor of the present invention was re-isolated by using PCR techniques.

10 Since the gene coding for the receptor of the present invention is over 4.5 kb it is preferable to isolate a cDNA containing the receptor coding regions by a multi-step process, rather than by a one step process using RT-PCR to isolate the whole cDNA. Hence, by using the complete coding sequence for the receptor of the present invention it is possible to isolate a series of cDNA fragments that can then be ligated.

15 In this regard, primers flanking pairs of unique restriction enzyme sites were used to amplify individual regions and subsequent restriction enzyme digestion and ligation to generate the complete sequence. Details of this approach are given below and in Figure 2.

20 Fragment 1: Primer pair(3') PLKH31+(5') PLKH52
Amplification products are digested with *BspHI*.

Fragment 2: Primer pair(3') PLKH47+(5')PLKH59c
Amplification products are digested with *BspHI*

25

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')	Position
PLKH59C	5' CAG CGG GGA CTA CTG CGA GAC TGA AAT	1-27
PLKH47	5' AGC TTG TCG AAG ATG TCA AC	2675-2694
PLKH52	5' ATC TTA CAG CAT GAG AGC CGC C	2414-2435
30 PLKH31	5' GGT AAT GAC ACA GTC ACT GGC ATG	4856-4879

Fragments 1 and 2 were independently amplified from mouse embryonic or adult brain reverse transcribed cDNA under standard PCR conditions. The amplification products were then subsequently directly restriction endonuclease digested with BspHI to give ragged ends. Fragments 1 and 2 were then ligated to each other and then cloned into
5 a T vector.

Construction Of A Complete cDNA Clone

Construction of a complete cDNA clone for the gene for the receptor of the present
10 invention was as follows.

In particular, construction of a complete cDNA clone for the gene for the receptor of the present invention was achieved using the protocol detailed in the previous section.

15 In more detail, the method used relied on the minimal set of cDNA clones obtained from the mouse 8.5dpc libraries mentioned above (see also Figure 2 and Figure 5).

The minimal set of clones ME2(22) and ME2(78) have *EcoRI* linkers and are cloned into pBluescript plasmid vector. Since there is no *EcoRI* site in the ME2 transcript,
20 construction of a complete cDNA clone will be done by *EcoRI* + *AvrII* digestion of ME2(22), isolation of the 2.6kb fragment and ligation of this to the 4.3kb *EcoRI* plus *AvrII* fragment from ME2(78): this product is cloned into the appropriate *EcoRI* digested vector.

25 Deposits

As mentioned above three deposits have been made in accordance with the Budapest Treaty. In this regard, NCIMB 40766 is an *E. coli* X1-1 blue host with a *pBluescript* SK+ vector containing fragment ME2(22) - i.e. nucleotides 3657 to 6794 (see
30 SEQ.I.D.No. 2).

NCIMB 40767 is an *E. coli* XI-1 blue host with a *pBluescript* SK+ vector containing fragment ME2(78) - i.e. nucleotides 1 to 4813 (see SEQ.I.D. No. 2).

5 NCIMB 40768 is a recombinant cosmid containing the main part of the human receptor gene according to the present invention. In this regard, the cosmid vector is *pCos2EMBL* and the host cell *E. coli* DH1. The human DNA derives from a region of human chromosome 22^{qter} and contains parts of the human receptor of the present invention gene including parts of the 7TM region but not extending further 5' than this.

10

In order to prepare a full length cDNA clone from NCIMB 40766 and NCIMB 40767, the appropriate cDNA fractions can be excised by use of suitable restriction enzymes, isolated and then ligated. The full length cDNA can then be inserted into any suitable expression system and subsequently expressed by suitable means. The *pBluescript* SK+ plasmids can be recovered from bacterial cells grown in L-broth containing 100 (µg/ml Ampicillin using routine methods detailed in Sambrook *et al.*, (1989 Molecular cloning - A laboratory manual. Second edition. Cold Spring harbor laboratory press.). Then the receptor cDNA fragments may be isolated subsequent to their excision with *EcoRI*.

20

Likewise, the DNA from NCIMB 40768 and/or fragments thereof can be excised by use of suitable restriction enzymes, isolated, inserted into any suitable expression system and subsequently expressed by suitable means. The DNA can be recovered by growing the bacteria in L-broth supplemented with 30 (µg/ml Kanamycin and recovering the DNA according to routine methods detailed in Sambrook *et al.*, (1989 Molecular cloning - A laboratory manual. Second edition. Cold Spring harbor laboratory press). The human DNA fragments can be resolved by cleavage with almost any 6-base recognition enzyme.

30

Amino acid analysis

The amino acid sequence data are listed in the attached sequence listings as SEQ. I.D. No. 1 (see Figure 6) and SEQ. I.D. No. 3 (see Figure 8).

5

Amino acid analysis of the receptor of the present invention reveals that it appears to be a large membrane spanning receptor having an unusual structure. This structure is pictorially shown in Figure 3.

10 In slightly more detail, the C-terminal region appears to have the structure of a 7-pass transmembrane receptor related to the B family of G-protein coupled receptors (GCRs). Thus it is believed that the receptor of the present invention is a new protein.

Further amino acid analysis reveals that the receptor of the present invention contains
15 EGF-like repeats. In this regard, towards the N-terminus (extracellular) of the receptor there are a number of EGF-like repeats (see Figure 3). One of these EGF-like repeats is ~300 amino acids away from the C-terminal sequence. The EGF-like repeats are shown in Figure 10 (marked "EGF 1" etc.). Divergent EGF-like repeats are also marked.

20

A large number of molecules containing EGF-like repeats have been identified in both vertebrates and invertebrates. These molecules include, for example, blood clotting factors and proteins that are required for correct embryonic development.

25 Examples of proteins that are required for correct embryonic development, which molecules have primarily been characterised in invertebrates, include fibropellin, a cell coat protein of sea urchins, glp-1 and lag-12 proteins required for inductive interactions in the nematode worm *C. elegans*, and a number of *Drosophila* proteins including Crumbs, which is required for establishing epithelial cell polarity.
30 Additional examples include Notch, Delta and Serrate proteins, which are required for neurogenesis, and Slit, which is a protein involved in axonal pathfinding. Notch and

its ligands Delta and Serrate are involved in cell-cell signalling that determines adjacent cell fates; though this signal is not directly mitogenic.

To date, there have been reports of some isolated vertebrate proteins that have some
5 homology (similarity) to the invertebrate proteins. For example, three Notch genes, a single Delta, Jagged and Delta-like have been identified to date.

Other vertebrate proteins that have been isolated are EMR-1 (Baud et al 1995 Genomics 26 334-344) and CD97 (Genebank accession no. X84700). However, there
10 is no mention of possible utility of such proteins, let alone mention of pattern of expression/synthesis.

Further amino acid analysis reveals that the receptor of the present invention contains cadherin-like repeats. These cadherin-like repeats are shown in Figure 10 (marked as
15 "CD 1" etc.). Cadherin-like repeats have been implicated in protein-protein interactions (Geiger and Ayalon 1992 Ann Rev Cell Biol 8 307-332).

Some of the transmembrane portions of the receptor of the present invention are shown in Figure 10 (marked as "TM 1" etc.).
20

When the amino acid sequence of the receptor of the present invention is compared with the amino acid sequences of known proteins that are required for correct embryonic development it is observed that there is some sequence homology, though this is less than 80%. More importantly, however, in distinction to the receptor of the
25 present invention those proteins are all single-pass transmembrane proteins with the cluster of EGF-like repeats in their extracellular domains. In contrast, the receptor of the present invention has a seven-pass transmembrane topology, similar to a GCR.

Accordingly, as there have been no reports in the literature for a receptor found in
30 neural tissue that is capable of interacting with a G-protein but, in addition, having EGF-like repeats so the receptor of the present invention is novel.

Functions Of The Receptor Of The Present Invention

The EGF-like repeats and the 7 pass transmembrane (7TM) structures of the receptor of the present invention suggest important functions and utilities for the receptor. In
5 this regard, the EGF-like repeats will bind a ligand which may, as in the case of Notch/Delta, be a protein attached to another cell, or it may be free, as in the case of blood clotting factors. In either case, binding of a ligand will cause the cytoplasmic region to signal to the cellular machinery, *via* a G-protein. Since the 7TM region is most similar to the family B GCRs regions, it is likely that it will signal *via* a
10 stimulatory G-protein which stimulates adenylate cyclase and causes cAMP levels to increase as all family B receptors operate in this fashion.

Likewise, the cadherin-like repeats of the receptor of the present invention suggest important functions and utilities for the receptor.

15

Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the outcome of this signalling, based upon known examples of GCRs, could be due to one or more of the following effects:

- 20
1. Stimulation of the receptor of the present invention might cause neural cells to divide.
 2. Stimulation of the receptor of the present invention might cause neural cells to differentiate.

25

 3. Stimulation of the receptor of the present invention might cause changes to cellular physiology.

Uses

Based on the above-mentioned functions of the receptor of the present invention, it is clear that the receptor can be used in a number of useful utilities. Some of those
5 utilities are now presented.

1. The receptor of the present invention could be a therapeutic target. In this regard, if the ligand or a modified ligand can be defined, then artificial treatment of neural tissue with this ligand could trigger the receptor of the present invention to signal.
10 This signal would then trigger the normal response of the receptor of the present invention, which would be a way of modulating the growth, function or properties of brain cells that express the receptor of the present invention. This would therefore have an application in the repair of trauma and in treatment of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.
15
2. The receptor of the present invention can be used as a test reagent to identify the ligand. This can be done for example in artificial test systems where the receptor of the present invention is expressed from a recombinant expression vector in cells that otherwise do not express the receptor of the present invention. These cells can then
20 be used to test for binding of the ligand by studying cAMP level changes upon treatment of cells with proteins or other cells.
3. The nucleotide sequence coding for the receptor of the present invention gene could be used to modify the behaviour of cells by transgenesis. Potential areas of
25 application include the modification of cells used for transplantation treatments of degenerative diseases and the modification of whole animals by normal transgenic procedures. Both of these applications would result in cells with modified growth potential.

Screening Protocol

Two screening protocols are now presented.

5 The first is based on Lutz *et al.* (1993. FEBS Letters 334, 3-8). In outline, a ME2 expression vector (for example pcDNA-1) is constructed and then introduced into Cos-7 cells by transfection. This results in the cells expressing ME2 and, because of the biological properties of G-proteins, a G-protein becomes naturally associated with ME2 on the cell surface. The cells are then treated *in vitro* with proteins, chemicals,
10 other cells (intact or broken up). Then one assays for changes to cAMP levels which are caused by ME2 binding a ligand and signalling via the G-protein to alter cAMP levels. If changes are seen, this implies that the ligand is or is contained in, in the substance that was treated with cells. This is the assay of choice for purification of the ligand.

15

The second method is based upon Cheng & Flanagan (1994, Cell 79 157-168). In this regard, one synthesises in *E. coli* and isolates the N-terminal fragment of ME2 (N terminus of ME2 to the membrane entry point in fig 3) which has been fused at this point to the enzyme alkaline phosphatase. This hybrid protein binds to its normal
20 ligand. Binding is then detected by looking for the alkaline phosphatase dragged along at its end. This could be used to isolate cDNA clones containing the normal ME2 ligand using exactly the methods detailed in Cheng & Flanagan (1994, Cell 79 157-168).

25 The present invention therefore relates to a novel receptor and a novel use of that receptor.

The nature of the receptor of the present invention, its spatiotemporally restricted expression, coupled with the evolutionary conservation of the receptor gene suggests
30 that the receptor of the present invention plays a role in the determination of ectodermal cell types within the developing embryo. This has important consequences

as it enables possible pharmaceutical agents to be screened to see if they stimulate the receptor and if so then those agents could be used to promote neural growth. In addition, the receptor can be inserted (such as by way of transplantation or by way of transgenesis of the coding gene) into a subject either in need of treatment or to
5 develop *in vivo* screening techniques.

Other modifications of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A method of screening a chemical for subsequent use as a pharmaceutical agent, the method comprising contacting the chemical with a receptor; and determining
5 whether the chemical interacts with the receptor to form a chemical-receptor complex; wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like repeats.
2. A method of screening a chemical for subsequent use as a pharmaceutical agent, the method comprising contacting the chemical with a receptor; and determining
10 whether the chemical interacts with the receptor to form a chemical-receptor complex; wherein the receptor comprises cadherin-like repeats.
3. A method of screening a chemical for subsequent use as a pharmaceutical agent, the method comprising contacting the chemical with a receptor; and determining
15 whether the chemical interacts with the receptor to form a chemical-receptor complex; wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like repeats and cadherin-like repeats.
4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein the receptor is obtainable from neural tissue.
20
5. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the receptor is obtainable from ectodermal cells.
6. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the receptor
25 is prepared by use of recombinant DNA techniques.
7. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the receptor is obtainable from deposit NCIMB No. 40766 and/or deposit NCIMB No. 40767.
- 30 8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the receptor is obtainable from deposit NCIMB No. 40768.

9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the receptor comprises the amino acid sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 1, or is a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.
- 5 10. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the receptor comprises the amino acid sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 3, or is a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.
11. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the receptor
10 is expressed by the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 2, or is a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.
12. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the receptor
15 is expressed by the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 4, or is a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.
13. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the method
includes contacting the chemical-receptor complex with a G-protein and determining
whether the chemical-receptor complex stimulates the G-protein.
20
14. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 13 wherein the chemical is
screened to determine if it is useful for one or more of:
- i. causing neural cells to divide;
 - 25 ii. causing neural cells to differentiate;
 - iii. affecting cellular physiology;
 - iv. repairing trauma;
 - v. treating neurodegenerative diseases;
 - vi. stimulating adenylate cyclase production;
 - 30 vii. increasing cAMP levels;
 - viii. promoting neural growth.

15. A method of affecting neural development comprising stimulating a receptor with a chemical; wherein the receptor is the receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14.
- 5 16. Use of a receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 to screen for agents that are capable of stimulating the receptor to cause neural cells to divide.
17. Use of a receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 to screen for agents that are capable of stimulating the receptor to cause neural cells to differentiate.
- 10 18. Use of a receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 to screen for agents that are capable of stimulating the receptor to affect cellular physiology.
19. Use of a receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 to screen for agents
15 that are capable of stimulating the receptor for use in the repair of trauma and/or in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.
20. Use of a receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 to stimulate adenylate cyclase.
- 20 21. Use of a receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 to increase cAMP levels.
22. Use of a receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 to promote neural
25 growth.
23. Use of a receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 to screen chemicals for subsequent use as a pharmaceutical.
- 30 24. A chemical when screened by the method according to any one of claims 1 to 15.

25. A receptor capable of interacting with a G-protein and wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like repeats, wherein the receptor is obtainable from neural tissue and/or ectodermal cells.
- 5 26. A receptor capable of interacting with a G-protein and wherein the receptor comprises cadherin-like repeats, wherein the receptor is obtainable from neural tissue and/or ectodermal cells.
- 10 27. A receptor capable of interacting with a G-protein and wherein the receptor comprises EGF-like repeats and cadherin-like repeats, wherein the receptor is obtainable from neural tissue and/or ectodermal cells.
28. A receptor according to any one of claims 25 to 27 wherein the receptor is the receptor as defined in any one of claims 4 to 14.
- 15 29. A protein comprising the amino acid sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 1, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.
- 20 30. A protein comprising the amino acid sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 3, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof.
- 25 31. A nucleotide sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 2, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof, and/or wherein the nucleotide sequence is obtainable from one or more of NCIMB No. 40766, NCIMB No. 40767 and NCIMB No. 40768.
- 30 32. A nucleotide sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence represented as SEQ. I.D. No. 4, or a fragment, homologue or variant thereof, and/or wherein the nucleotide sequence is obtainable from one or more of NCIMB No. 40766, NCIMB No. 40767 and NCIMB No. 40768.

33. A vector capable of expressing the receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 or the protein of claim 29 or 30, or comprising the nucleotide sequence as defined in claim 31 or 32.

5 34. A construct comprising or capable of expressing any one of the vector of claim 33, the receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 or the protein of claim 29 or 30, or comprising the nucleotide sequence as defined in claim 31 or 32.

10 35. A cell, tissue or organ comprising or capable of expressing any one of the construct of claim 34, the vector of claim 33, the receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 or the protein of claim 29 or 30, or comprising the nucleotide sequence as defined in claim 31 or 32.

15 36. An organism comprising or capable of expressing any one of the cell, tissue or organ of claim 35, the construct of claim 34, the vector of claim 33, the receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 or the protein of claim 29 or 30, or comprising the nucleotide sequence as defined in claim 31 or 32.

20 37. An assay kit comprising a surface having attached thereto or contained within or on any one of an organism according to claim 36, the cell, tissue or organ of claim 35, the construct of claim 34, the vector of claim 33, the receptor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14 or the protein of claim 29 or 30, or comprising the nucleotide sequence as defined in claim 31 or 32.

25 38. NCIMB No. 40766.

39. NCIMB No. 40767.

40. NCIMB No. 40768.

- 41. A method substantially as described herein.
- 42. A use substantially as described herein.
- 5 43. A receptor substantially as described herein.
- 44. An amino acid sequence substantially as described herein.
- 45. A nucleotide sequence substantially as described herein.

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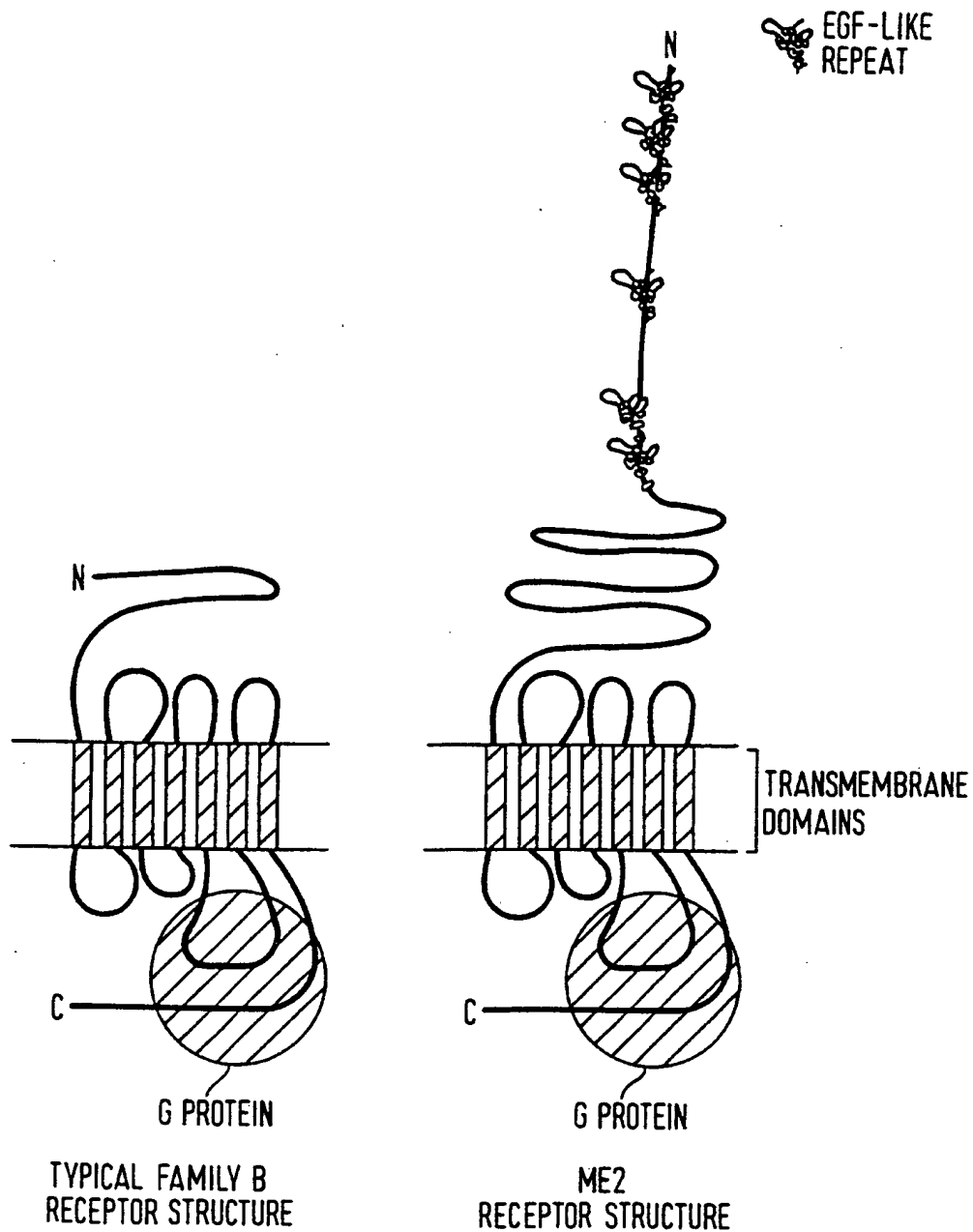
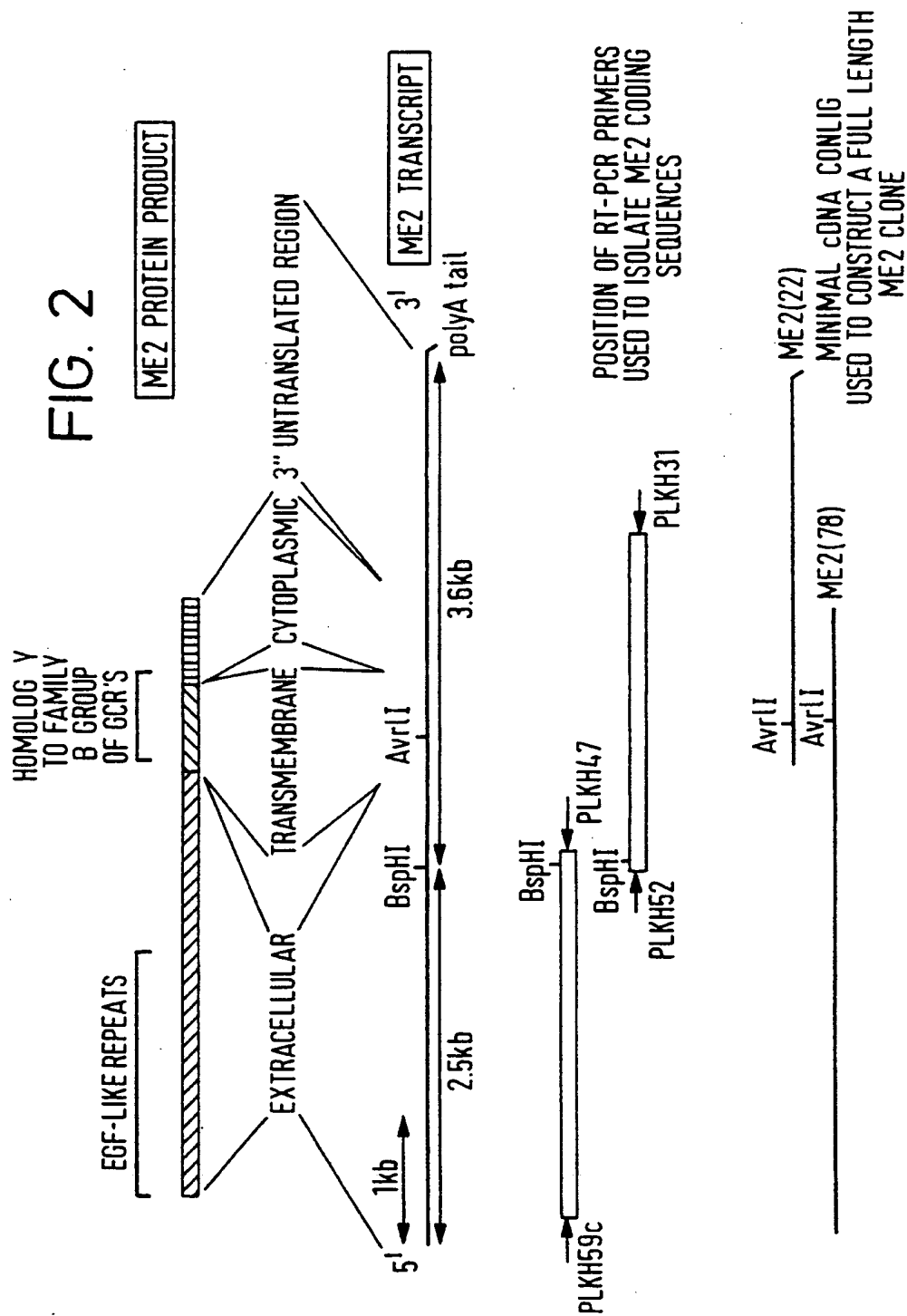


FIG. 1

FIG. 3

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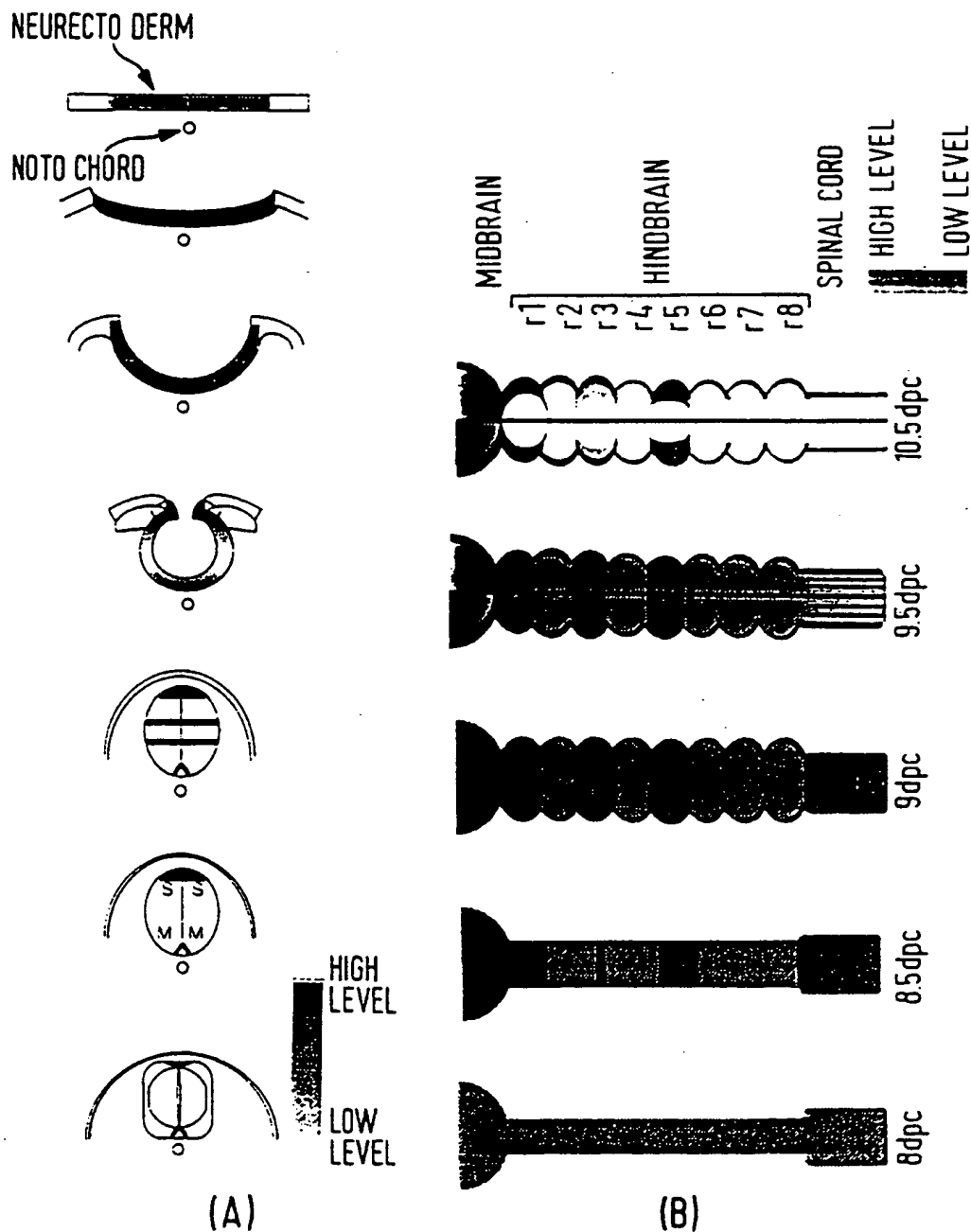
FIG. 2



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FIG. 4

EXPRESSION OF ME2 IN THE DEVELOPING MOUSE SPINAL CORD (A) AND HINDBRAIN (B)



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ME2 TRANSCRIPT WITH POSITIONS OF ALL cDNA CLONES

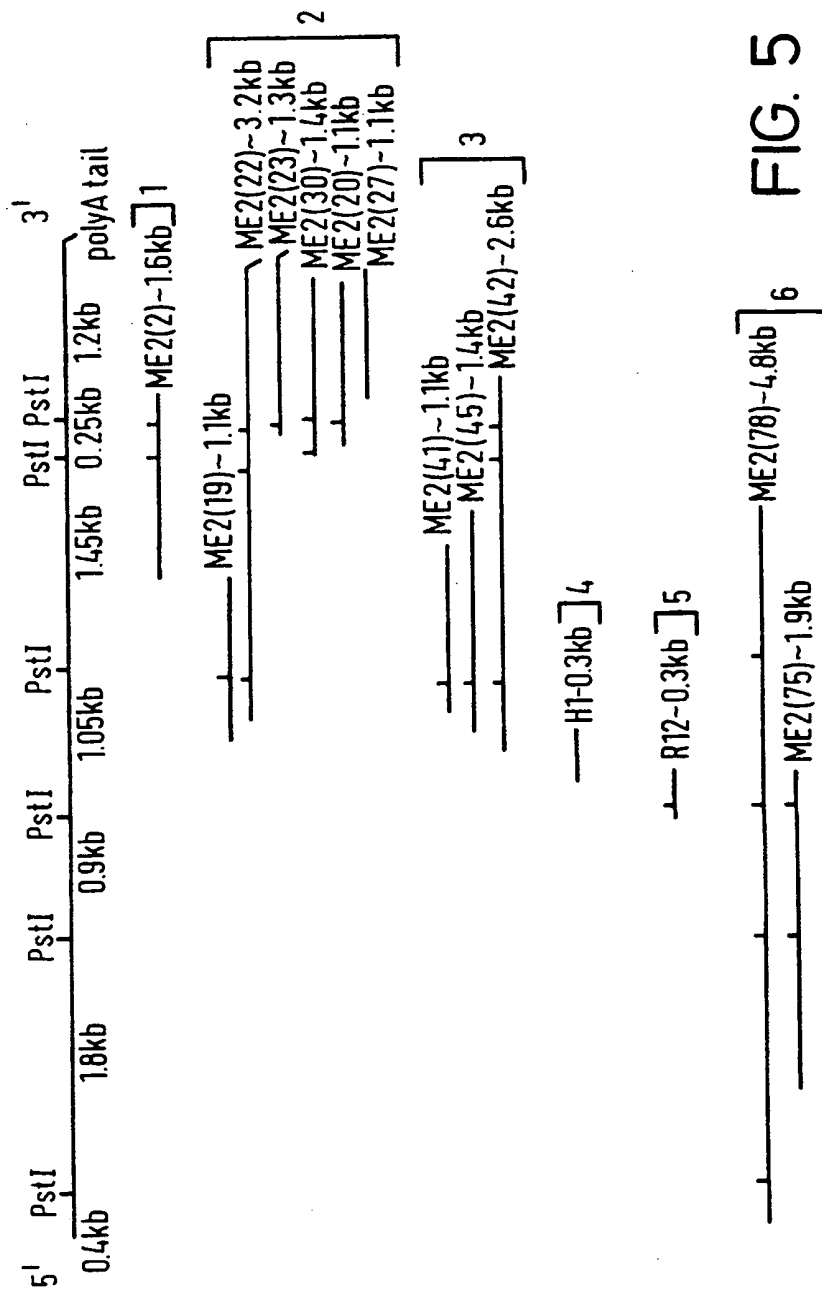


FIG. 5

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AMINO ACID SEQUENCE OF ME2 REGION COVERED BY ME2(78) AND ME2(22)

1573 RESIDUES

GDYCETEIDLCYSNPCGANGGCRSREGGYTCECFEDFTGEHCQVNVRSGRCSAGVCK
NGGTCVNLLIGGFHCVCPPGEYEHYPYCEVSTRSFPPQSFVTFRGLRQRFHFTVSLAF
ATQDRNALLLYNGRFNEKHDFIALEIVEEQQLQTFSAGETTTTTVTPOVPGGVSDGRW
HSLVVOYYNKPNIHGLGLPHGPSGEKVAVVTVDCCDAVAVHFGSYVGNYSCAAQGT
QSGSKSLDLTGPLLGGVPNLPEDFPVHSRQFVGCMRNLSDGRIVDMAAFIANNG
TRAGCASQRNFCGTSCQNGGTCVNRWNTYLCECPLRFGGKNCEQAMPHQORFTGES
VVLWSOLDITISVPWYLGMLFRTRKEDGVLMEATAGTSSRLHLQILNSYIRFEVSYG
PSDVASMLQSKSRITDGGWHLLIELRSAKEGKDIKYLAVMTLDYGMQDSTVOIGNQ
LPGLKMRTIVIGGVTEDEKVSVRHGFRCMQGVRMGESSTNIATLNMNDALKVRVKDG
CDVEDPCASSPCPPHRPCROTDWSYSCIDRGYLEKKCVDACLLNPKHVGSCLALP
NTPRGYSCECGPGHYGOYCENKVDLPCPKGWGNRCVAPVTVLSAKALIPTATRPMA
SARRITTSPOPRIVAFPVTVSPRSHSRACMDTGOCACKPGVIGROCNRCDNPF AEV
TSLGCEVIYNGCPRAFEAGIWWPQMKFGQPAAVLCPKGSVGNVHRHCSGEGKWL PPE
LFNCTSGSFVDLKALNEKLNRNETRMDGNRSLRLAKALRNATOGNSTLFGNDVRTAY
QLLARILOHESROQGFDAATREANFHEDVVHTGSALLAPATEASWEQIORSEAGAA
QLLRHFEAYFSNVARNVKRTYLRPFVIVTANMILAVDIFDKLNTGAQVPRFEDIOE
ELPRELESSVSFPADTFKPPEKKEGPVVRLTNRRTTPLTAQPEPRAERETSSRRRRR
HPDEPGQFAVALVVIYRTLQOLLPEHYDPDHRSLRLPNRPVINTPVVSAMVYSEGTP
LPSSLORPILVEFSLLETEERSKPVCFVWNHSLDTGGTGGWSAKGCELLSRNRTHVT
CQCSHSASCAVLMDISRREHGEVLPLKIIITYAALSLSLVALLVAFVLLSLVRTLRSN
LHSIPOEPIHALFFSQLIFMVGINQTENPFLCTVVAILLHYVSMGTFAWTLVENLHV
YRMLTEVRNIDTGMAFYHVVGWGIPIVITGLAVGLDPQGYGNPDFCWLSLQDTLIW
SFAGPVGTVIIINTVIFVLSAKVSCQRKHYYERKGVVSMRLTAFLLLLVTATWLL
GLLAVNSDTLSFHYLFAAFSCLOGIFVLLFYCVANREVRKHLRAVLAKKLLQDDSA
TTRATLLTRSLNCNNTYSEGSRHAPHRPGQSTASLDSTTRDEGVOKLSVSSGPARGN
HGEPDASFIPRNSKKAHGPDSDSSELSLDEHSSSYASSHTSDSEDDGGEAEKWNP
AGGPAHSTPKADALANHVPAWPDES LAGSDSEELDTEPHLKVRPRSAWYTGRRRA
ITVATGPLTRKVGSWPSQWPCLAASPRSSGKAS*

SEQ ID NO. 1

FIGURE 6

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COMPLETE NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCE OF ME2 REGION COVERED BY ME2(78) AND ME2(22) cDNA CLONES

NUCLEOTIDES 1 - 6791

CCGGGGACTACTGCGAGACTGAAATTGATCTTTGCTACTCCAATCCGTGCGGGGCCA
ATGGCGGCTGCCGGAGCCGTGAGGGTGGCTACACTTGTGAGTGCTTCGAGGACTTCA
CTGGGGAGCATTGCCAGGTGAACGTTCTGCTCAGGCCGCTGTGCCAGCGGAGTATGCA
AAAACGGGGGCACCTGCGTGAACCTGCTCATTGGAGGCTTCCACTGTGTGTGCCCGC
CCGGCGAGTATGAGCATCCCTACTGTGAAGTGAGCACCAGGAGCTTCCACCCCACT
CCTTCGTTACCTTCCGAGGCTGCGGCAACGCTTCCACTTACCGTCTCCCTGGCGT
TTGCCACCCAGGACAGGAATGCCCTGTGCTCTACAATGGCCGCTTCAATGAGAAGC
ACGACTTCATCGCCCTGGAGATTGTGGAGGAGCAGCTGCAGCTCACGTTCTCGGCAG
GTGAGACCACAACACCGGTGACACCGCAGGTTCTTGGAGGTGTGAGCGATGGGCGGT
GGCATTGCGTGTGGTGCAGTACTACAACAAGCCCAACATTGGCCACCTGGGCGTGC
CCCACGGGCGCTGAGAGAGAAGGTGGCTGTGGTGACTGTGGATGACTGTGACGCAG
CGGTGGCGGTGCACCTTGAAGTTACGTGGGGAACACAGCTGCGCTGCCAGGGCA
CTCAGAGCGGCTCCAAGAAGTCACTGGATCTGACTGGTCTCTGCTTCTGGGTGGTG
TCCCAACCTGCCAGAAGACTTCCCGTGACAGCGCTCAGTTTGTGGGATGCATGC
GAAACCTGTCCATCGATGGCGGATTGTGGACATGGCTGCGTTTATTGCCAACAATG
GTACCAGGGCAGGCTGTGCTTCTCAGAGGAACCTTCTGCGATGGGACCTCATGCCAGA
ACGGGGGCACCTGTGTGAACAGGTGGAACACGTAATGTGAGTGCCCGCTCCGCT
TTGGTGGAAAGAACTGTGAACAAGCTATGCCACACCTCAGCGCTTCACTGGTGAGA
GCGTGTGTTGTGGAGTGACCTTGACATCACCATCTCTGTGCTTGGTACCTGGGGC
TCATGTTCCGGACCCGGAAGGAGGATGGTGTGCTGATGGAAGCCACAGCTGGCACGT
CTTCAGGCTCCATCTCCAGATTCTAACAGCTACATCCGCTTTGAGGTCTCCTACG
GCCCTCTGACGTGGCATCCATGCAGCTGTCCAAGTCCCGGATAACTGACGGGGGT
GGCATTACCTGCTCATAGAAGTGAAGAGTGCCAGGAGGCAAGGACATCAATAAC
TGGCAGTCATGACCTTGGACTATGGGATGGACAGAGCAGTGCAGATTGGGAATC
AGCTTCCTGGGTTGAAGATCGGACTATTGTCTCGAGGTGTGACCGAGGACAAGG
TCTCTGTCCGCATGGTTTCCGAGGCTGTATGCAGGAGTGAGGATGGGAGAGAGCT
CCACAACATTTGCCACCCTGAACATGAATGACGCCCTCAAGGTCAAGGTGAAGGACG
GCTGTGATGTGGAGGACCCATGTGCTCAAGCCCTGCCCTCCCATAGACCTGCC
GTGACACATGGGACAGCTACTCTGCATCTGTGACAGAGGTAATGGAAAAAAGT
GTGTGGATGCGTGTCTCTGAACCCCTGCAAGCACGTTGGCAGCTGTGTGCGCTCC
CCCTGTCACTGTGCTGTGACCAAGGCTTTGATCCGACTGCAACAAGACCAATGG
CCAGTGCAAGGAGAATTACTACAAGCCCCAGCCAGGATCGTTGCCCTCCCTGTGA
CTGTTTCCCCCGCTCCACAGCGTGCTGCGACATGGACACTGGGCAAGTGTGCT
GCAAGCCTGGTGTGATCGGCGTCAAGTGCACCGCTGTGATAATCTTTCGCGGAGG
TCACCTCGCTCGCTGTGAAGTGATCTACAATGGGTGTCCAGAGCAATTTGAGGCTG
GCATCTGGTGGCCACAGATGAAATTTGGGCAGCCAGCAGCGGTGCTATGCCCAAAG
GATCCGTGGGTAAAGCAGTCCGGCACTGCAAGTGGGAGAAGGGCTGGCTTCCCCAG
AGCTCTTCAACTGCACCTCTGGCTCTTTGTGGACCTCAAGGCTTGAACGAGAAAC
TGAACCGCAACGAGACAAGAATGGACGGGAACCGTCCCTGCGGCTGGCAAGGCTC
TGAGGAACGCCACGAGGGGAACAGCACCTCTTTGGCAATGATGTGCGCACGGCT
ACCAGCTTCTGGCCCGCATTTACAGCATGAGAGCGCCAGCAGGCTTTGACCTGG
CAGCCACCCGAGAGGCTAATTTTATGAGGATGTGCTCCATACAGGCAGCGCTCC
TGGCCCGAGCTACAGAGGCATCGTGGGAACAGATCCAGCGAAGCGAGGCTGGTGCA
GCGAGCTATGAGGCATTTGAGGCATCTTCAAGAACGTGGCACGAAATGTGAAGA
CGACCTATCTGAGGCCCTTGTGTCATCGTCAACGCCAACATGATTCTTGAGTTGACA
TCTTCGACAGCTGAACCTTACGGGTGCCAGGTGCCAAGGTTTGAGGACATTCAGG
AAGAGCTCCCAAGGGAGCTGGAGTCTCGTGTCTTCCAGCTGACACCTCAAGC

SEQ ID NO 2

FIGURE 7

FIGURE 7 CONTINUED

CCAGTGGCGAGCGGGAGGACTTCTGCTCCTGCTCCCATAGCTCTCAGAGTGCTCAT
GTTCTTGATTCTGAGGGAGCCCAGAGGTCTTCCAACGCTGTCACGGTCTTCTGCTG
AATGTTGTACTTTTTAGACTCCAGGGCTCTTAGGCAGGCAGGTGCTCCACCCCTG
AAATCTGACCAATGACATCACTTTGCTTCAAATGACCAATTGTGCAAAGAAACAAAG
CCAGAGTGCCCGTTTTCAATGGTTACCACATTCTTTTTGGAATCTCACACCAAGGAC
CTGTGACCAGCCACTGAGAGCCACGGTGACGCCAAGGCCAAGGGATGGGAGCCTGGA
GTTACTCAGACACGTTTACTTCAGCATGGACTGTTGTCTGAATCAGGTCCCCAAAGT
ACATGGGGTGACAGTCGCTCGGAATGGAGAACCTCAGGCGAGGCGGTCAAAGGCCA
GGACTTCTACCAAGCTGTGCTCTCAGAAGTGCACAGGACTGCTAGTGAAGTGAAGTGG
TGAGATGAAAGCCTACAAGACATGGCCTGGGGTCACGCACTGCCAAGAGGCTGACGG
GAGGCCAGGTAGCCCAAGGATGGCAAGGATACAGAGTGACCTAGCACAGGGGAGCT
TCAGTCCAGGTGGTACAGCACCGTGACAACCTCCGCAACCCACGCCACCTCAGAAGG
TGAAGTTTTTGATTGATCACAACCTATTAGCAAAACAAACCTGTGAGTTTTAACT
GTTTTTCTGACCTAAGACTTTCTTGACCGTAAGACATGGAGATTTTAACAGGTGTA
TTTATTACTGTTGAGCACTGGATGGCAACACAGGTGAGATGATGCATCTATAATAAA
TTAAGATTTTGGATTTGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAA

FIGURE 7 CONTINUED

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ME2 PROTEIN 1-1798 AMINO ACIDS

NSGLMEKLKQIEEQTKKAQQLLEEQTTRALELEQERKRAGTAVIELRAHDPDEGDAGRLSYQMEALFDER
 SNGYFLIDAATGAVTTARSLDRETKDTHVLKVSVDHGSPPRSAATYLTVTVSDTNHSPVFEQSEYRER
 IRENLEVGYEVL TIRATDGDAPSNNMRYRLLEGAGGVFEIDARSGVVRTRAVVDREEAAEYQLLVEAND
 QGRNPGPLSASATVHIVVEDENDNYPQFSEKRYVVQVPEDVAVNTAVLRVQATDRDQGNAAIHYSIVSG
 NLKGQFYHLSLGSGLDVINPLDFEAIREYTLRIKAQDGGRPPLINSSGLVSVQVLDVNDNAPIFVSSPFQ
 AAVLENVPLGHSVLHIQAVDADAGENARLOYLVDASTIVGGSSVDSNPASAPDPFQIHNSSGWITV
 CAELDREEVEHYSFGVEAVDHGSPAMSSSASVSITVLDVNDNDPMFTQPVYELRLNEDAAVGSSVLTALA
 RDRDANSVITYQLTGGNTRNRFALSSQSGGLITLALPLDYKQEROYVLAVTASDGTSTRHTAQVF INVTD
 ANTHRPVFQSSHYTVSVSEDRPVGTSIATISATDEDTGENARITYVLEDPVPQFRIDPDTGTIYTMTELD
 YEDQAAITLATAQDNGIPKSDTTSLEILILDANDNAPRFLRDFYQGSVFEDAPPSTSVLQVSATDRDS
 GPNRLLYTFQGGDDGDGFYIEPTSGVIRTORRLDRENVAVNLWALAVDRGSPNPLSASVGIOQVSULD
 INDNPPVFEKDELELFEENSPPVGSVVARIRANDPDEGPNQIIYOIVEGNVPEVFQDLDLLSGDLRALVE
 LDFEVRDYMVLVQATSAPLVSRATVHIRLLDQNDNPPELPDFQILFNYYVTNKSNSFSPSGVIGRIPAHD
 PDLSDSLNYTFLOGNELSLLLDPATGELQLSRDLNDRPLEALMEVSVSDGIHVTALCTLRVTIITDD
 MLTNSITVRLNMSQEKFLSPLSLFVEGVATVLTSTKDDIFVFNIONDTDVSSNILNVTFALLPGGTR
 GRFFPSEDLQEQIYLNRTLLTTISAQRLVPDDNICLREPCENYMKCVSVLRFDSAPFISSTTVLFRPI
 HPITGLRCRCPPGFTGDYCEIEIDLCYSNPGANGGCRSREGGYTCECFEDFTGEHCQVNVRSRGRASGV
 CKNGGTCVNLIGGFHCVCPPGEYEHYPYCEVSTRSFPPQSFVTFRGLRQRFHFTVSLAFATODRNALLLY
 NGRFNEKHDFIALEIVEEQQLTF SAGETTTTTPQVPGGVS DGRWHSVLVOYYNKNIGHGLPHGPSG
 EKVAVVTVDCCDAAVAVHFGSYVGNYSAAQGTQSGSKSLDLTGPLLLGGVPNLPEDFPVHSRQFVGCM
 RNLSIDGRIVDMAAFIANNGTRAGCASQRNFC DGTSCQNGGTCVNRWNTYLCECPLRFGGKNCEQAMPHP
 ORFTGESVVLWSDLDITISVPWYLGMLFRTRKEDGVLMEATAGTSSRLHLOILNSYIRFEVSYGSPDVAS
 MQLSKSRITDGGWHLLIELRSAKEGDKYLAVMTLDYGMQSTVQIGNQLPGLKMRTIVIGGVTEDEKV
 SVRHGFRGCMOGVRMGESSTNIATLNMNDALKVRVKDGDVEDPCASSPCPPHRPCRDWTWDSYSCICDRG
 YLEKKCVDACLLNPCKHVGSLCALPNTPRGYSCECGPGHYGQYCNKVDLPCPKGWWGNRCVAPVTVL SA
 KAL IPTATRPMAARRITTSPOPRIVAFPVTVSPRSHSRACMDTGQCACKPGVIGRQCNRCDNPFAEVT
 SLGCEVIYNGCPRAFEAGIWWPOMKFGQPAAVLCPKGSVGNVHRHCSGEGKWLPELFNCTSGSFVDLKA
 LNEKLNRETRMDGNRSLRLAKALRNATQGNSTLFGNDVRTAYOLLARILQHESRQGFDLAATREANFH
 EDVHTGSALLAPATEASWEQIQSEAGAAQLRHFEAYFSNVARNVKRTYLRPFVIVTANMILAVDIFD
 KLNFTGAQVPRFEDIQEELPRELESSVSFPADTFKPEKKEGPVVRLTNRRTTPLTAQPEPRAERETSSS
 RRRRHPDEPGQFAVALVVIYRTLQOLLPEHYDPDRSLRLPNRPVINTPVVSAMVYSEGTPLPSSLQRP
 LVEFSLLETEERSKPVCFVWNHSLDTGGTGGWSAKGCELLSRNRTHVTCQCSHSASCAVLMDISRREHGE
 VLPLKIITYAALSLSLVALLVAFVLLSLVRTLRSNLHSIPQEP IHALFFSOLIFMVGINOTENPFLCTVV
 AILLHYVSMGTFAWTLVENLHVYRMLTEVRNIDTGPMAFYHVVGWGIPIVITGLAVGLDPQGYGNPDFCW
 LSLQDTLIWSFAGPVGTVIIINTVIFVLSAKVSCQRKHYYERKGVVSMRLRTAFLLLLVTATWLLGLLA
 VNSDTLSFHLYFAAFSCLOGIFVLLFYCVANREVRKHLRAVLAKKKLQDDSATTRATLLTRSLNCNNTY
 SEGSRHAPHRPGQSTASLDSTTRDEGVQKLSVSSGPARGNHGEPDASFIPRNSKKAHGPDSDSDSELSD
 EHSSSYASSHTSDSEDDGGEAEDKWNPAAGPAHSTPKADALANHVPAAGWPDES LAGSDSEELDTEPHLKV
 RPRSAWSYTGRRRAITVATGPLTRKVGSWPSQWPCLAASPRSSGKAS*

SEQ ID NO. 3

FIGURE 8

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ME2 DNA SEQUENCE 1 - 8210

GAATTCCGGGCTGATGGAGAAGCTGAAGCAGATTGAGGAGCAGACTAAGAAGGCTCAGC
AAGAGCTGGAAGAGCAGACCCGACGGGCCCTAGAACTTGAGCAGGAACGGAAGCGTGC
GGCACTGCGGTATCGAACTGCGCGCGCACGACCCAGACGAAGGCGATGCAGGACGCT
TAGCTACCAGATGGAGGCGCTGTTGATGAGCGCTCTAATGGCTACTTCTCATCGATG
CCGCCACGGGTGCAGTGACACAGCCCGCTCCCTGGACGGGAGACCAAGGACACTCAT
GTACTCAAAGTTAGTGCTGTGGACCACGGCTCCCCGAGGCGCTCAGTGCCACCTACCT
CACCGTAACCTGTGAGTACACTAAGGACCACAGCCAGTCTTTGAGCAGTCTGAGTATC
GAGAGCGAATTCGAGAAAACCTGGAGGTGGGTATGAGGTTCTGACCATCCGTGCCACC
GACGGGATGCCCTTCCAACGCAACATGCGCTATCGTCTGCTGGAGGGCGCAGGTGG
TGTCTTTGAGATAGACGACGATCAGGTGTGTCGCGCACACGGGCTGTGGTGGACCGTG
AGGAGGCGGCTGAGTACCAGTGTGTTGGAGGCAATGACCAGGTCGCAATCCAGGC
CCACTCAGTGCTCAGCCACCGTCCACATAGTGGTAGAAGACGAGAATGACAACCTACCC
CCAGTTCAGTGAGAAAGCGCTATGTGTTCAAGTCCCAGAAAGAGTACCGCTCAACACGG
CTGTGCTTCGAGTCCAGGCCACTGACCGGGACAGGGGCGAGAATGCAGCCATACACTAC
AGCATCGTTAGTGGCAACCTGAAGGGTCAGTTCTACCTGCATTCGCTTGTGGGAGCCT
GGATGTTATCAACCCGCTGGACTTCGAAGCCATCCGGGAATACACCTGCGCATCAAG
CCCAAGATGGGGCGGCTCCTCTCATTAACTCCTCAGGACTGGTCTCGGTGCAGGTG
TTAGATGTGAACGACAATGCGCCCATCTTTGTGAGCAGCCCCCTTCAGGCTGCCGTGCT
AGAGAATGTGCCCCCTCGGCCACTCAGTCTGTCACATCCAAGCGGTGGACGAGATGCAG
GGGAGAACGCCAGGCTGCAGTACCGTCTAGTGGACACAGCCTCCACTATCGTGGGGGCG
AGCAGTGTGCACTCTGAGAACCCTGCCTCTGCCCCAGACTTCCCCTTCCAAATCCACAA
CAGCTCCGGTTGGATTACTGTGTGCGCGGAGCTGGACCGTGAGGAGGTGGAACTATA
GCTTTGGAGTAGAAGCAGTGGACCATGGCTCACCAGCATGAGCTCCTCTGCCAGCGTG
TCCATCACAGTGTGGATGTAATGATAACGACCCCATGTTACGCGAGCTGTGTATGA
GCTGCGTCTGAATGAGGATGCGGCTGTGCGGAGCAGCGTGTGACCTCAGGGCCCGAG
ACCGTGATGCCAATAGTGTGATCACCACAGCTGACGGGTGGGAACACCCGCAACCGC
TTCGCACTCAGCAGCCAGAGCGGCGGTGGCTTATCACCTTGGCACTGCCCTGCACTA
CAAGCAGGAACCGGCTGATGTGCTGCTGAGTGTGACCGCGTCCGATGGCAGCGTTACACA
CCGCGCAGGTCTTTATCAACGTTACAGATGCCAACCCACAGGCCGGTTTTCCAGAGT
TCCCACTACACGGTCAGTGTGAGTGAAGACCGGCCCGTGGGACCTCCATCGCTACCAT
CAGTGCCACGGATGAGGATACGGGTGAGAACCGCCGATCACCTATGTGCTAGAGGATC
CCGTACCCAGTTCGCAATTGACCCGACACTGGCACCATTATACCATGACGGAACTG
GACTATGAGGACAGGCTGCCTACACGCTGGCCATCAGGCTCAGGACAATGGCATTCC
TCAGAAGTCAGACACTACCTCTCTGGAGATCCTTATCCTCGACGCCAATGACAACGCGC
CCAGGTTCTCGGAGATTTCTACAGGGTTCTGTTTTGAGGATGCCCCCATCTACC
AGTGTCTCAGGCTCTGCTACAGACCGTGACTCAGGCCCTAATGGCCGCTCCTGTGA
CACTTTCCAGGGTGGGATGATGGAGATGGAGATTTCTACATTGAGCCACGCTCTGGTG
TGATCCGTACCCAGCGCCGGCTGGACAGAGAGAATGTGGCCGTGTACAACCTTTGGGCT
CTCGCTGTGGATCGGGGAGCCGAATCCCCTCAGTGCGTCAGTGGGAATTCAGGTGAG
TGTGTTGGACATTAAAGCAACCCCAAGTGTGAGAGGACGAGCTGGAGCTGTTTG
TGGAAGAGAACAGCCCTGTGGGTTAGTGGTAGCAAGAATAAGGGCAACGACCCGGAC
GAAGGTCCGAATGCTCAGATCATTTATCAGATCGTGGAGGGCAATGTGCCGAGGTCTT
CCAGCTGGACCTACTGAGTGGTGACCTCCGTGCCCTGGTCGAGTTGGATTTGAGGTCC
GGAGGGACTATATGTTGGTGGTGCAGGCCACGTCTGCTCCTCTGGTAAGCCGGGCCACC
GTGCACATCCGTCTCCTGGACCAGAATGACAACCCACCGGAGTTGCCGACTTCCAGAT
CCTTTTCAACAACATATGTACCAATAAATCCAACAGCTTCCCAGTGGTGTGATCGGCC
GCATCCAGCCACGACCTGACCTATCTGACAGCTCAATTACACCTTTCTGCAAGGC
AACGAGCTGAGCCTGCTGCTGCTGGATCCCGCCACAGGAGATTGACGCTCAGCCGGGA
TCTGGACAACAACCGGCCACTGGAGGCGCTCATGGAGGTGTCTGTGTCAGATGGTATCC
ACAGCGTCACCGCTCTCTGCACTCTGCGCGTGACCATCATTACAGATGACATGCTGACC
AACAGCATCACTGTCCGCTGGAGAACATGTGCGAGGAGAAGTCTGTCCCCGTGCT
GTCCCTCTTTGTAGAAGGGGTGGCCACAGTACTGTCCACCACCAAGGATGACATCTTG
TCTTCAACATCCAGAACGACACGACGTGAGCTCCAACATCTGAACGTGACTTTCTCG
GCACTGCTCCCGGTGGCACCCGTGGCCGGTTCTTCCCGTCAGAGGACCTGCAGGAGCA
GATCTACCTGAACCGGACACTGCTCACCACCATCTCCGCCAGCGTGTGCTGCCCTTG
ATGACAACATCTGCTGAGGGAGCCCTGCGAGAATAACATGAAGTGGGTGCTCCGCTGCT

SEQ IN NO.4

FIG 9

AGGTTTGACAGTTCGGCACCCCTTCATTAGTTCCACCACGGTGCTCTTCGGCCTATCCA
TCCCATCACGGGCTGCGCTGCCGCTGCCGCGGGTTTCACCGGGGACTACTGCGAGA
CTGAAATTGATCTTTGCTACTCCAATCCGTGCGGGGCCAATGGCGGCTGCCGGAGCCGT
GAGGGTGGCTACACTTGTGAGTGCTTCGAGGACTTCACTGGGGAGCATTGCCAGGTGAA
CGTTCGCTCAGGCCGCTGTGCCAGCGGAGTATGCAAAAACGGGGGCACCTGCGTGAACC
TGCTCATTGGAGGCTTCCACTGTGTGTGCCCGCCGGCGAGTATGAGCATCCCTACTGT
GAAGTGAGCACCAGGAGCTTCCACCCAGTCCTTCGTTACCTTCCGAGGCCTGCCGCA
ACGCTTCCACTTACCCTCTCCCTGGCGTTTGCCACCCAGGACAGGAATGCCCTGCTGC
TCTACAAATGGCCGCTTCAATGAGAAGCACGACTTCATCGCCCTGGAGATTGTGGAGGAG
CAGCTGCAGCTCACGTTCTCGGCAGGTGAGACCACAACCAGGTGACACCGCAGGTTCC
TGGAGGTGTGAGCGATGGCGGTGGCATTTCGGTGTGTTGACGTAACAACAAGCCCA
ACATTGGCCACCTGGGCTGCCACCGGGCGCTGGAGAGAAGGTGGCTGTGGTGACT
GTGGATGACTGTGACGACGGGTGGCGGTGCACTTTGGAAGTTACGTGGGGAACACAG
CTGCGCTGCCAGGGCACTCAGAGCGGCTCCAAGAAGTCACTGGATCTGACTGGTCTC
TGCTTCTGGGTGGTGTCCCAACCTGCCAGAAGACTTCCCGTGACAGCCGTCACTTT
GTGGGATGCATGCCAACTGTCCATCGATGGCGGATTGTGGACATGGCTGCGTTTAT
TGGCAACAATGGTACCAGGGCAGGCTGTCTTCTCAGAGGAACCTTCTGCGATGGGACT
CATGCCAGAACGGGGGCACCTGTGTGAACAGGTGGAACAGTACTTATGTGAGTGCCCG
CTCCGCTTTGGTGGAAAGAACTGTGAACAAGCTATGCCACACCTCAGCGCTTCACTGG
TGAGAGCGTGTGTTGTGGAGTGACCTTGACATCACCATCTCTGTGCTTGGTACCTGG
GGCTCATGTTCCGGACCCGGAAGGAGGATGGTGTGCTGATGGAAGCCACAGCTGGCAG
TCTTCCAGGCTCCATCTCCAGATTCTCAACAGCTACATCCGCTTTGAGGTCTCTACGG
CCCTCTGACGTGGCATCCATGCAGCTGTCCAAGTCCCGGATAACTGACGGGGGTGGC
ATCAGCTGCTCATAGAAGTGAAGGAGTGCCAAAGGAGGGCAAGGACATCAAATACCTGGCA
GTCATGACCTTGGACTATGGGATGGACAGAGCAGTGACAGATTGGGAATCAGCTTCC
TGGGTTGAAGATGCGGACTATTGTCTCGAGGTGTGACCGAGGACAAGGTCTCTGTCC
GCCATGGTTTCCGAGGCTGTATGCAGGGAGTGAGGATGGGAGAGAGCTCCACCAACATT
GCCACCTGAACATGAATGACGCCCTCAAGGTCAAGGTGAAGGACGGCTGTGATGTGGA
GGACCATGTGCTCAAGCCCTGCCCTCCCATAGACCTGCCGTGACACATGGGACA
GCTACTCTCGCATCTGTGACAGAGGTAATTGGAAGAAAGTGTGTGATGCGTGTCTC
CTGAACCCCTGCAAGCAGTTGGCAGCCTGTGTGCGCTCCCAACACTCCTCGAGGCTA
CTCCTGCGAGTGCGGACCCGGCCACTATGGGCACTGTGAGAACAAGTGCACCTTC
CGTGCCCCAAAGGCTGGTGGGGGAACCGGTGTGTGGCCCTGTCACTGTGCTGTGAGC
AAGGCTTTGATCCGACTGCAACAAGACCAATGGCCAGTGCAAGGAGAATTACTACAAG
CCCCAGCGCAGGATCGTTGCCCTTCCCTGTGACTGTTTCCCCCGCTCCACAGCCGTG
CCTGCGACATGGACACTGGGCAGTGTGCTGCAAGCCTGGTGTCTCGGCCGTCACTGC
AACCCTGTGATAATCCTTTCGCGGAGGTCACTCGCTCGGCTGTGAAGTGATCTACAA
TGGGTGTCCAGAGCATTGAGGCTGGCATCTGGTGGCCACAGATGAAATTTGGGCAGC
CAGCAGCGGTGCTATGCCCCAAAGGATCCGTGGGTAAACGAGTCCGGCACTGCACTGGG
GAGAAAGGCTGGCTTCCCCAGAGCTCTTCAACTGCACCTCTGGCTCCTTTGTGGACCT
CAAGGCCTTGAACGAGAACTGAACCGCAACGAGACAAGAATGGACGGGAACCGGTCCC
TGCGGCTGGCAAGGCTCTGAGGAACGCCACGCAGGGGAACAGCACCTCTTTGGCAAT
GATGTGCGCACGGCTTACCAGCTTCTGGCCCGCATCTTACAGCATGAGAGCCGCCAGCA
GGGCTTTGACCTGGCAGCCACCCGAGAGGCTAATTTTATGAGGATGTGCTCCATACAG
GCAGCGCCCTCCTGGCCCACTACAGAGGCATCGTGGGAACAGATCCAGCGAAGCGAG
GCTGGTGCAGCGCAGCTACTGAGGCATTTGAGGCATCTTCAAGCAACGTGGCACGAAA
TGTGAAGAGGACCTATCTGAGGCCCTTCGTCTATCGTCAACCGCAACATGATTCTTGCA
TTGACATCTTGCACAAGCTGAACCTCACGGGTGCCAGGTGCCAAGGTTTGAGGACATT
CAGGAAGAGCTCCCAAGGGAGCTGGAGTCTCCGTGTCTTCCAGCTGACACCTTCAA
GCCACAGAGAAAAAGGAGCCCGTGGTGGGCTGACCAACCGGAGGACTACCCAC
TCACGGCACAAACAGAGCCAGGGCTGAGAGGGAACCTCATCCAGCAGACGGAGGAGA
CAGCCGATGAGCCTGGACAGTTTGTGTTGCCCTGGTGTGCTATTACCGGACCTGGG
TCAGCTGCTGCTGAACACTATGACCCCGACCATCGCAGCCTCCGACTGCCTAACCGGC
CTGTATCAACACCCCGTGGTGGTGTGATGGTGTACAGTGAGGGAACCCACTCCCC
AGCTCTCTGCAAGAGGCTATCTGAGGAGTTCTCCCTGTTGGAGACGGAGGAACGAAG
CAAACCTGTCTGTGATTCTGGAACCACTCCCTCGACACTGGTGGGACTGGAGGGTGGT
CAGCAAGGGCTGTGAACCTTGTGAGGAACCGGACCCAGTCACTTGCAGTGCAGC
CATTCGGCCAGCTGCGCGGTGCTCATGGACATTTCCAGAGCTGAGCACGGGGAGGTTCT

FIGURE 9 CONTINUED

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GCCCTGAAGATCATCACCTATGCCGCCCTGTCTTGTCTTTGGTGGCCCTCCTGGTGG
CCTTGTCTCTCTCGCTCGTTCCGACACTGCGCTCCAACCTGCACAGCATCCACAA
GAACCTATCCACGCTCTGTTCTTCTCCAGCTCATCTTATGGTCGCGCATCAACCAGAC
TGAGAACCCGTTTCTCTGCACAGTGGTCGCCATCCTCTGCACTACGTCTCCATGGGCA
CCTTCGCCCTGGACCTTGTGGAGAATTGCATGTCTACCGCATGCTGACAGAAGTGGC
AACATCGACACTGGGCCCATGGCGTTCTACCAGTGGTGGGCTGGGGCATCCCTGCCAT
TGTACAGGACTGGCTGTTGGCTTGGACCTCAGGGCTATGAAACCTGACTTCTGCT
GGTGTCCCTTCAGGATACCCTGATTGGAGCTTTGCTGGGCTGTGGAACGGTTATA
ATCATCAACACAGTCATCTTGTCTGTCTGCAAAGGTTTCTGCCAAAGAAAGCACC
TTATTATGAAAGAAAGGGGTTGTCTCATGCTGAGGACGGCTTCTCTGTGCTGCTG
TCGTCACTGCCACCTGGCTGCTGGGACTGCTGGCGGTCAACAGTGACACTCTTAGCTTT
CACTACCTCTTTGCTGCCTTCAGTGTCTGACGGGCATCTTTGTCTCTGTTCTACTG
CGTGCCCAACAGGGAGGTGCGGAAGCACCAGAGGGCGGTGCTGGCAGGGAAGAGCTGC
AGCTGGATGACTCGGCCACCACTCGGGCACTCTGCTAACGCGCTCCCTCAACTGCAAC
AACCTACAGCGAAGGGTCCAGACATGCTCCGACCGCCCTGGGCGTCCACAGCCTC
TCTGGACAGTACCACAGGGATGAAGGGTCCAGAACTCAGTGTCTCTGCGCCAG
CCCGTGGTAACCATGGAGAACCAGATGCATCTTATCCCTAGGAACCTCAAAAAAGCT
CACGCCCTGACTCTGACTCTGACAGTGAGCTGTCTTGGACGAGCAGTAGTTCTTA
CGCTCTTTCACACATCGGACAGCGAGGATGATGGCGAGAGGCTGAAGACAAATGGA
ATCCGGCTGGGGGCCCGCCATAGCACCCAAAGCAGATGCTCTGGCCAACACGTC
CCAGCTGGCTGGCCGACGAGAGCTGGCTGGGAGTGACAGTGAGGAGTTGGACACTGA
GCCCCACCTGAAGGTGAGACCAAGGTGAGCTGAGTTACACGGCAGGCGCAGGGCAA
TCACTGTGGCGACCGGCCCTCTGACCCGAAAGTGGGGTCTGGCCAAGCAGTGGCG
TGCTTAGCAGCCAGCCAGGAGCAGCGGAAAGCATCTGAAAAACAAAGTCACTAC
CCGCCGGCCATTGCGAGCAGCGCACTGAAGTCCCGGCTGCGAGAGAAGCTGGCTGATT
GTGAGCAGAGCCCCACATCTCCCGCACATCTCCCTTGGCTCTGGCGATGGTGTCCAT
GCCACTGACTGTGTATTACCATCAAGACTCCGAGGAGGGAGCCAGGCCGTGAGCATCT
CAATGGGGTGGCCATGAATGTACGCACAGGAGTGCCAGGCCAACGGTTCTGACTCAGA
TGGACTTGGGACAGTCAACCCACAGACTGCCGGTCAAGCCCTCAGACCTTGAAGC
CTGCTGGGACTGCTGCCTATGGGACAAGCAGGCACCTTGTGTGAGGGTCCCTGCCATA
GCAGCTGGCTCTACGCAGACCGTCCAGACGGGAAGCCCTTGACCTCATAGGAGCTCAG
GGCCAGACTCTGACAAAGTGCCAAAGCCACAGATGTCTCAGAGGGAGACGTGGACTT
CATTAGGCTGGGATAGCTCCGTCTTGAAGTGAAGACAGAATCCAAACCATGTGTAC
AAGAGGCCATTGAGCCAGAGCTGGACTTGGTGAATCATTGTACCGGGCCCTTCAACTGT
CCCGCAGGCCCTCTCCTTGTGTACAAAGCCATCACCACAGCTAGCGGTGCTCTGCA
ACGGCAACCCTGGGTTTTAAATGTCTGTCTAAATGTAAATAGATATAAATCTCTCCC
TGGACTTGGGAGAAGATGGGAGCTGTGTATGCTTTACACTGCTTTGACTCTGCAGCCAC
TGGAGAGCCATGAAATGGCATCTACTCTATTGCCAAGGAAGCTTGCACAGTTGACT
TGAATCTGGAATGAGTCAACTCAGCTGGTCCAGTGCCAGGTAGGGAGCATATGGGCT
GTGAAGTTGACACAGCTTCTGCAGTGTCTCCGGCCAGGGAGTGTGGGTGTTCCGCTGG
CCTTTGGAGCACACGGCACATGTGTGCGTATGTGTGCTCAGCTCCATGGATCCAGGT
CAGGGCTCACCTGTGAGGAGTGGGCGCATAGCTATGATATGAACTCTGACCACCCTG
CCACCCCCACGCCCCCCCCCCCCCGCTCTGATGCACTGAGGCGACTCTGGAGCCT
TTCCAGTCAGCCAGTGGCAGCGGGAGGACTTCTGCTCTGCTCCATAAGCTCTCA
GAGTGTCTATGTTCTGATTCTGAGGGAGCCAGAGGTCTTCAACGCTGTACGGTCC
TTCTTGCCAAATGTTGACTTTTTAGACTCCAGGGCTCTTAGGCAAGGAGGTCTCCA
CCCCTGAAATCTGACCAATGACATCACTTTGCTTCAAATGACCAATTGTGCAAGAAAC
AAAGCCAGAGTGCCCGTTTTCAATGGTTACCAATTCTTTTGGAAATCTCACACCAAGG
ACCTGTGACCAGCACTGAGAGCCACGGTGCAGCCAAGGCCAAGGGATGGGAGCCTGGA
GTTACTCAGACAGTTTACTTCAGCATGGACTGTTGTCTGAATCAGGTCCCCAAGTAC
ATGGGGTGACAGTCGCTCGGAATGGAGAACCTCAGGCGAGGCGGTCAAAGGCCAGGAC
TTCTCACCAGCTGTGCTCTCAGAAGTGACAGGACTGCTAGTGACTGACTGGTGAGAT
GAAAGCTTACAAGACATGGCTGGGGTCAAGCACTGCCAAGAGGCTGACGGGAGGCCA
GGTAGCCCAAGGATGGCAAGGATACAGAGTGACCTAGCACAGGGGAGCTTCAAGTCCAG
GTGGTACAGCACCGTGACAACCTCCGCAACCCACGCCACCTCAGAAGGTGAAGTTTTGA
TTGATCACAACATTAGCAAAACAAACCTGTGAGTTTAACTGTTTTCTGACCTA
AGACTTCTTGACCGTAAGACATGGAGATTTTAAAGGTGATTTATTACTGTTACG

FIGURE 9 CONTINUED

ACTGGATGGCAACACAGGTGAGATGATGCATCTATAATAAATTAAGATTTTGGATTG
TAAA

FIGURE 9 CONTINUED

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FIG. 10

	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
	NSGLM	EKLKQ	IEEQT	KKAQQ	ELEEQ	TRRAL	ELEQE	RKRAG	TAVIE	LRAHD
	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
CD1	PDEGD	AGRLS	YQMEA	LFDER	SNGYF	LIDAA	TGAVT	TARSL	DRETK	DTHVL
	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150
	KVSAV	DHGSP	RRSAA	TYLTV	TVSDT	NDHSP	VFEQS	EYRER	IRENL	EVGYE
	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200
CD2	VLTR	ATDGD	APSNA	NMRYR	LLEGA	GGVFE	IDARS	GVVRT	RAVVD	REEAA
	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250
	EYQLL	VEAND	QGRNP	GPLSA	SATVH	IVVED	ENDNY	PQFSE	KRYVV	QVPED
	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300
CD3	VAVNT	AVLRV	QATDR	DQGQN	AAIHY	SIVSG	NLKGQ	FYLHS	LSGSL	DVINP
	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350
	LDFEA	IREYT	LRIKA	QDGGP	PPLIN	SSGLV	SVQVL	DVNDN	APIFV	SSPFQ
	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400
	AAVLE	NVPLG	HSVLI	IQAVD	ADAGE	NARLQ	YRLVD	TASTI	VGGSS	VDSEN
CD4	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450
	PASAP	DPPFQ	IHNSS	GWITV	CAELD	REEVE	HYSFG	VEAVD	HGSPA	MSSSA
	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500
	SVSIT	VLDVN	DNDPM	FTQPV	YELRL	NEDAA	VGSSV	LTLRA	RDRDA	NSVIT
	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550
CD5	YQLTG	GNTRN	RFALS	SQSGG	GLITL	ALPLD	YKQER	QYVLA	VTASD	GTRSH
	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600
	TAQVF	INVTD	ANTHR	PVFQS	SHYTV	SVSED	RFVGT	SIATI	SATDE	DTGEN
	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650
CD6	ARITY	VLEDP	VPQFR	IDPDT	GIIYT	MTELD	YEDQA	AYTLA	ITAQD	NGIPQ
	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700
	KSDTT	SLEIL	ILDAN	DNAPR	FLRDF	YQGSV	FEDAP	PSTSV	LQVSA	TDRDS
	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750
CD7	GPNGR	LLYTF	QGGDD	GDGDF	YIEPT	SGVIR	TQRRR	DRENV	AVYNL	WALAV
	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800
	DRGSP	NPLSA	SVGIQ	VSVLD	INDNP	PVFEK	DELEL	FVEEN	SPVGS	VVARI

FIG. 10 CONTINUED

	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	
CD8	RANDP	DEGPN	AQITY	QIVEG	NVPEV	FQLDL	LSGDL	RALVE	LOFEV	RRDYM	
	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	
	LVVQA	TSAPL	VSRAT	VHIRL	LDQND	NPPEL	PDFQI	LFNNY	VTNKS	NSFPS	
	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	
CD9	GVIGR	IPAHD	PDLSD	SLNYT	FLQGN	ELSLI	LLDPA	TGELQ	LSRDL	DMNRP	
	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000	
	LEALM	EVSVS	DGIHS	VTALC	TLRVT	IITDD	MLTNS	ITVRL	ENMSQ	EKFSL	
	1005	1010	1015	1020	1025	1030	1035	1040	1045	1050	
	PLLSL	FVEGV	ATVLS	TTKDD	IFVFN	IQMDT	DVSSN	ILNVT	FSALL	PGGTR	
	1055	1060	1065	1070	1075	1080	1085	1090	1095	1100	
	GRFFP	SEDLO	EQIYL	NRTL	TTISA	QRVLP	FDDNI	CLREP	CENYM	KCVSV	
	1105	1110	1115	1120	1125	1130	1135	1140	1145	1150	
	LRFDS	SAPFI	SSTTV	LFRPI	HPITG	LRCRC	PGFT	GDYCE	TEIDL	CYSNP	EGF1
	1155	1160	1165	1170	1175	1180	1185	1190	1195	1200	
	CGANG	GCRSR	EGGYT	CECFE	DFTGE	HCQVN	VRSGR	CASGV	CKNGG	TCVNL	EGF2
	1205	1210	1215	1220	1225	1230	1235	1240	1245	1250	
	LIGGF	HCVC	PGEYE	HPYCE	VSTRS	FPPQS	FVTFR	GLRQR	FHFTV	SLAFA	
	1255	1260	1265	1270	1275	1280	1285	1290	1295	1300	
	TQDRN	ALLLY	NGRFN	EKHDF	IALEI	VEEQI	QLTFS	AGETT	TTVTP	QVPGG	
	1305	1310	1315	1320	1325	1330	1335	1340	1345	1350	
	VSDGR	WHSVL	VOYYN	KPNIG	HLGLP	HGPGS	EKVAV	VTVDD	CDAAV	AVHFG	
	1355	1360	1365	1370	1375	1380	1385	1390	1395	1400	
	SYVGN	YSCAA	OGTQS	GSKKS	LDLTG	PLLLG	GVPNL	PEDFP	VHSRO	FVGCM	
	1405	1410	1415	1420	1425	1430	1435	1440	1445	1450	
	RNLSI	DGREV	DMAAF	IANNG	TRAGC	ASQRN	FCDGT	SCQNG	GTCVN	RWNTY	
	1455	1460	1465	1470	1475	1480	1485	1490	1495	1500	EGF3
	LCCEP	LRFGG	KNCEQ	AMPHP	QRFTG	ESVVL	WSDLD	ITISV	PWYLG	LMFRT	
	1505	1510	1515	1520	1525	1530	1535	1540	1545	1550	
	RKEDG	VLMEA	TAGTS	SRLHL	QILNS	YIRFE	VSYGP	SDVAS	MQLSK	SRITD	
	1555	1560	1565	1570	1575	1580	1585	1590	1595	1600	
	GGWHH	LLIEL	RSAGE	GKDIK	YLAVM	TLDYG	MDQST	VQIGN	QLPGL	KMRTI	
	1605	1610	1615	1620	1625	1630	1635	1640	1645	1650	
	VIGGV	TEDKV	SVRHG	FRGCM	QGVVM	GESST	NIATL	NMINDA	LKVRV	KDGGD	

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FIG. 10 CONTINUED

EGF4	1655	1660	1665	1670	1675	1680	1685	1690	1695	1700	
	VEDPC	ASSPC	PPHRP	CRDTW	DSYSC	EGF4	ICDRG	YLEKK	CVDAC	LLNPC	KHVG
EGF5	1705	1710	1715	1720	1725	1730	1735	1740	1745	1750	
	LCALP	NTPRG	YSCEC	GPGHY	GOYCE	NKVDL	PCPKG	WAGNR	CVAPV	TVLSA	
	1755	1760	1765	1770	1775	1780	1785	1790	1795	1800	
	KALIP	TATRP	MASAR	RITTS	POPRI	VAFFV	TVSPR	SHSRA	CDMDT	GQCAC	EGF
	1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	
	KPGVI	GROCN	RCDNP	FAEVT	SLGCE	VTYNG	CPRAF	EAGIW	WPQMK	FQPPA	
	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	
	AVLCP	KGSVG	NAVRH	CSGEK	GWLPP	ELFNC	TSGSF	VDLKA	LNEKL	NRNET	
	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	
	RMDGN	RSLRL	AKALR	NATQG	NSTLF	GNDVR	TAYQL	LARIL	QHESR	QOQFD	
	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
	LAATR	EANFH	EDVVH	TGSAL	LAPAT	EASWE	QIQRS	EAGAA	QLLRH	FEAYF	
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	
	SNVAR	NVKRT	YLRPF	VIVTA	NMILA	VDIFD	KLNFT	GAQVP	RFEDI	QEELP	
	2055	2060	2065	2070	2075	2080	2085	2090	2095	2100	
	RELES	SVSFP	ADTFK	PPEKK	EGPVV	RLTNR	RTTPL	TAQPE	PRAER	ETSSS	
	2105	2110	2115	2120	2125	2130	2135	2140	2145	2150	
	RRRRH	PDEPG	QFAVA	LVTYI	RTLGO	LLPEH	YDPDH	RSLRL	PNRPV	INTPV	
	2155	2160	2165	2170	2175	2180	2185	2190	2195	2200	
	VSAMV	YSEGT	PLPSS	LQRPI	LVEFS	LLETE	ERSKP	VCVFW	NHSLD	TGGTG	
	2205	2210	2215	2220	2225	2230	2235	2240	2245	2250	
	GWSAK	GCELL	SRNRT	HVTCQ	CSHSA	SCAVL	MDISR	REHGE	VLPLK	IITYA	
	2255	2260	2265	2270	2275	2280	2285	2290	2295	2300	TM1
	ALSLS	LVALL	VAFVL	LSLVR	TLRSN	LHSIP	QEPH	ALFFS	QLIFM	VGINQ	TM2
	2305	2310	2315	2320	2325	2330	2335	2340	2345	2350	
	TENPF	LCTVV	AILLH	YVSMG	TFAWT	LVENL	HVYRM	LTEVR	NIDTG	PMAFY	TM3
	2355	2360	2365	2370	2375	2380	2385	2390	2395	2400	
TM4	HVGVW	GIFAI	VTGLA	VGLDP	QGYGN	PDFCW	LSLQD	TLIWS	FAGPV	GTVII	TM5
	2405	2410	2415	2420	2425	2430	2435	2440	2445	2450	
	INTVI	FVLSA	KVSCQ	RKHHY	YERKG	VVSML	RTAFL	LLLLV	TATWL	LGLLA	TM6
	2455	2460	2465	2470	2475	2480	2485	2490	2495	2500	
	UNSDT	LSFHY	LSFAF	SCLOQ	IFVLL	FYCVA	NREVR	KHLRA	VLGK	KLQLD	

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2505	2510	2515	2520	2525	2530	2535	2540	2545	2550
DSATT	RATLL	TRSLN	CNNY	SEGR	HAPHR	PGQST	ASLDS	TTRDE	GVQKL
2555	2560	2565	2570	2575	2580	2585	2590	2595	2600
SVSSG	PAPGN	HGEPD	ASFIP	RNSKK	AHGPD	SDSDS	ELSLD	EHSSS	YASSH
2605	2610	2615	2620	2625	2630	2635	2640	2645	2650
TSDSE	DDGGE	AEDKW	NPAGG	PAHST	PKADA	LANHV	PAGWP	DESLA	GSDSE
2655	2660	2665	2670	2675	2680	2685	2690	2695	2700
ELDTE	PHLKV	RPRSA	WSYTG	RRRAI	TVATG	PLTRK	VGSWP	SQWPC	LAASP
2705									
RSSGK	AS								

FIG. 10 CONTINUED

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